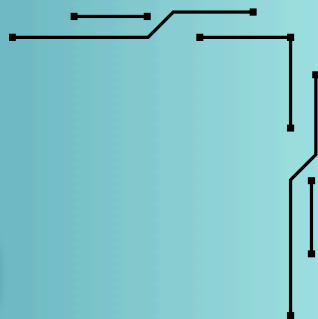


UPSC CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION



GENERAL STUDIES
PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS
(SOLVED) 1979 - 2000

What's Inside

- Solved Previous Year Questions (1979-2000)
- Detailed Explanations
- Concept-Based Answers
- UPSC-Oriented Analysis
- Easy-to-Understand Language
- Useful for Prelims Revision

Prepared & Published by
SOCIOLOGUS.COM

*Empowering UPSC Aspirants with Quality
Study Resources*



PYQ VAULT: UNLOCKING UPSC PRELIMS

MOHD ALTAMASH FAROOQUI

© 2026 **SOCIOLOGUS.COM**. All rights reserved.

Unauthorized copying, reproduction, or distribution of this material may result in legal action.

Instructions to Read the PYQ Analysis

This PYQ Analysis has been prepared after **careful research and detailed consultation** of standard textbooks, authentic academic sources, and **official UPSC answer keys**, wherever available.

Prepared by:

Altamash Farooqui

Important Instructions

- The **number of pages may appear high** due to formatting, spacing, and clarity requirements, **not because of unnecessary content**.
- **Additional material relevant for State PCS examinations** has been deliberately included to enhance the **overall utility** of the notes.
- **Some questions have been left unanswered or without explanation intentionally** due to their **low relevance in the present examination context**.
- **Certain questions have been skipped entirely**, especially those based purely on **time-specific current affairs**, which no longer hold relevance.
- Answers have been provided **as per present understanding**, using:
 - Official **UPSC answer keys**
 - Information available on the **UPSC Related website**
 - Standard reference sources such as **NCERTs**, reputed textbooks, **Britannica**, and **Wikipedia** (only for factual cross-verification).
- Despite best efforts, **minor factual or interpretational errors may occur**. Readers are strongly advised to **cross-check from authentic sources** (NCERTs, standard books, and official UPSC documents).
- If any **discrepancy, factual error, or incorrect interpretation** is noticed, readers should rely on **authoritative sources** and treat this material as a **supportive guide, not a substitute** for standard references.

This material is **copyrighted**.

Any **unauthorized copying, reproduction, distribution, sharing, or commercial misuse** of this content is strictly prohibited.

Legal action may be initiated in case of violation.

E-Mail

maltamashtariqueofficial@gmail.com
info@sociologus.com

UPSC PRELIMS 1979 TO 2000 ANALYSIS

1979

Consumer welfare is indicated by (a) Savings (b) Disposable income (c) Expenditure (d) None of the above	Consumer welfare refers to the individual benefits derived from the consumption of goods and services. Disposable Income : income left after paying all types of household taxes.
Which hydro-electric project produces more power energy? (a) Bhakra Nangal (b) Hirakud (c) Salal (d) koyna	1. Srisailem Hydro Electric Power Plant – Andhra Pradesh – Krishna 2. Tehri Hydroelectric Project – Uttarakhand – Bhagirathi 3. Nathpa Jhakri Hydroelectric Power Station – Himachal Pradesh – Sutlej 4. Hirakud Dam – Odisha – Mahanadi 5. Bhakra Nangal Dam – Himachal Pradesh – Sutlej 6. Idukki Hydroelectric Power Project – Kerala – Periyar 7. Rihand Dam – Uttar Pradesh – Rihand 8. Uri Hydroelectric Power Station – Jammu & Kashmir – Jhelum 9. Koyna Hydroelectric Project – Maharashtra – Koyna River (Largest completed in India) 10. Salal Hydroelectric Power Station – Jammu & Kashmir – Chenab 11. Sardar Sarovar Dam – Gujarat – Narmada
Which two of the following are animal products? (a) Leather and meat (b) Silk and polyester (c) Linen and silk (d) Cotton and silk	1. Leather : a. India is the 2nd largest producer and consumer of leather footwear globally, after China. b. 13% of the world's leather production, making it a major export contributor. 2. Meat : a. 5th in meat production globally (Food and Agriculture Organization, 2022). b. Launch of Sex Sorted Semen Technology and Indigenous IVF Media; Gau & Mahish Genomic Chips to Enhance Genetic Improvement of Cattle and Buffalo c. National Animal Disease Control Programme Targets Eradication of FMD and Brucellosis by 2030. 3. Silk Sericulture = Rearing of silkworms for production of silk. Types of Silk • Mulberry silk – Most important & highest quality (from <i>Bombyx mori</i>). • Tussar silk – Wild silk, coarse texture. • Eri silk – Known as “peace silk” (non-violent). • Muga silk – Golden-yellow silk, exclusive to Assam.
Cause of inflation is (a) Increase in money supply (b) Fall in production (c) Increase in money supply and fall in production (d) Decrease in money supply	
Gresham's Law in economics relates to (a) Supply and demand (b) Circulation of currency (c) Consumption and supply (d) Distribution of goods	"Bad money drives out good money" when both forms of money (which have the same face value but different intrinsic values) are in circulation. Gresham's Law is a monetary principle which implies that if there are two commodity currencies in circulation with the same face value, the more valuable commodity will gradually disappear from circulation'.
In the first half of the year 1978, relations between India and USA suffered setback due to (a) U.S. declining supply of uranium for tarapore atomic plant (b) Pressurising India to sign NPT (c) Ban on Coca-Cola (d) All facts listed above	1. Tarapur Atomic Power Station – Tarapur, Maharashtra – 1969 2. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station – Rawatbhata, Rajasthan – 1973 3. Madras Atomic Power Station – Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu – 1984 4. Narora Atomic Power Station – Narora, Uttar Pradesh – 1991 5. Kakrapar Atomic Power Station – Kakrapar, Gujarat – 1993 6. Kaiga Generating Station – Kaiga, Karnataka – 2000 7. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant – Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu – 2013
Sudden decrease of birth rate would cause (a) Increase in investment (b) Increase in savings (c) Increase in per capita income (d) Increase in production	
Temporary control of inflation can be effected by (a) Increase in prices (b) Increasing taxes (c) Restraint on growth of money supply (d) Reducing production	

Buyers' market denotes the place where (a) Demand exceeds supply (b) Supply exceeds demand (c) Demand and supply balanced (d) Competitive rates	<table> <tr> <td> Buyer's Market • Supply > Demand • Prices fall • Buyers have more bargaining power • Sellers compete • Easier to negotiate discounts </td><td> Seller's Market • Demand > Supply • Prices rise • Sellers have more bargaining power • Buyers compete • Harder to negotiate price </td></tr> </table>	Buyer's Market • Supply > Demand • Prices fall • Buyers have more bargaining power • Sellers compete • Easier to negotiate discounts	Seller's Market • Demand > Supply • Prices rise • Sellers have more bargaining power • Buyers compete • Harder to negotiate price
Buyer's Market • Supply > Demand • Prices fall • Buyers have more bargaining power • Sellers compete • Easier to negotiate discounts	Seller's Market • Demand > Supply • Prices rise • Sellers have more bargaining power • Buyers compete • Harder to negotiate price		
India earns maximum foreign exchange by export of which commodity? (a) Iron (b) Tea (c) Jute (d) Sugar	1. Iron Ore: Countries – Australia, Brazil, China; States – Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka. 2. Tea: Countries – China, India, Kenya; States – Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu. 3. Jute: Countries – India, Bangladesh, China; States – West Bengal, Bihar, Assam. 4. Sugar: Countries – Brazil, India, China; States – Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka.		
Which among the following States depends primarily on thermal power? (a) Kerala (b) West Bengal (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka	West Bengal relies heavily on thermal power, primarily from coal-fired plants. As of 2021, about 70% of the state's electricity generation comes from thermal sources.		
What is a Scheduled Bank? (a) A bank having Rs. 1000 crore deposits (b) A bank included in the Second Schedule of the RBI Act 1934 (c) A bank having Rs. 10 crore deposits (d) A bank having Rs. 100 crore deposits			
The worship of idols started in India in (a) Pre-Aryan period (b) Gupta period (c) Mauryan period (d) Kushan period			
The sculpture with the three faces of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh known as trimurti appears in, (a) Ajanta caves (b) Ellora caves (c) Kalva caves (d) Elephanta caves	1. Ajanta Caves – Maharashtra (Aurangabad) – UNESCO World Heritage Site (1983) 2. Ellora Caves – Maharashtra (Aurangabad) – UNESCO World Heritage Site (1983) 3. Karla Caves – Maharashtra (Lonavala, Pune) – <u>Not a UNESCO World Heritage Site</u> 4. Elephanta Caves – Maharashtra (Mumbai Harbour) – UNESCO World Heritage Site (1987) a. Maheshmurti aka Trimurti is associated with this.		
The name Pallava Dynasty in Tamil is derived from (a) Language (b) King (c) Religion (d) River	Evolved from feudatories of the Satavahanas, becoming independent and establishing their capital at Kanchi (modern Kanchipuram).		
Which of the following throws light on Harappan Culture? (a) Archaeological excavations (b) The script on copper sheets (c) Rock edicts (d) All of the above			
Among the following who was the proponent of the Bhakti Cult from West Bengal? (a) Chaitanya Prabhu (b) Ramanujacharya (c) Ramanand (d) Kabir	• Kabir – Bijak – Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh). • Tulsidas – Ramcharitmanas – Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh). • Surdas – Sursagar – Braj region (Uttar Pradesh). • Guru Nanak – Japji Sahib – Punjab (Nankana Sahib). • Ramanuja – Sri Bhashya – Tamil Nadu (Srirangam). • Andal – Tiruppavai – Tamil Nadu (Srivilliputhur). • Basavanna – Vachanas – Karnataka (Basavakalyan). • Purandara Dasa – Devarnamas – Karnataka (Hampi region). • Namdev – Abhangas – Maharashtra (Pandharpur). • Tukaram – Abhangas – Maharashtra (Dehu). • Mirabai – Bhajans – Rajasthan (Merta). • Narsinh Mehta – Vaishnava Jana To – Gujarat (Junagadh)		
'Sufi Sect' originated and developed in (a) Christianity (b) Islam (c) Hinduism (d) Zoroastrianism			
Which of the following Muslim rulers enforced a price control system?	1. Fixed prices of food grains, cloth, horses, slaves and daily goods.		

(a) <u>Alauddin Khilji</u> (b) Mohd. Tughlaq (c) Iltutmish (d) Balban	- Set up separate markets: grain market (Mandi), Sarai-i-Adl (cloth & luxury goods), horse/slave market. - Appointed Shahna-i-Mandi to supervise markets. - Created a strong intelligence network (Barids & Munhiyans) to check corruption. - Imposed strict punishments for hoarding, black-marketing and overpricing. - Ordered registration of merchants and maintained stock records. - Built large state granaries to prevent famine and price rise. - Standardised weights and measures. - Banned hoarding and middlemen exploitation. - Ensured low salaries for soldiers but maintained purchasing power through low prices.
The meanings of the kings in the Medieval age were mostly derived from (a) Offerings made at the temples (b) Land revenue (c) Trade (d) Industrial production	
Mansabdars in Mughal period were (a) Landlords and Zamindars (b) Officials of the state (c) Those who had to give revenue (d) Revenue collectors	The Mandabdari system was introduced by the Akbar + Rank-based administrative–military system Dual role : civil + military duties
The purpose of Mohammed Ghazni's attack on India was (a) To plunder the wealth of India (b) To spread Islam in India (c) To rule over the territories of India (d) None of these	
The great philosopher <u>Shankara</u> advocated (a) Dvaita (b) Advaita (c) Altruism (d) Hinduism	Achintya Bheda Abheda – Chaitanya Mahaprabhu: Jiva is inconceivably both different and non-different from Brahman; salvation through Bhakti. Advaita Vedanta – Adi Shankaracharya: Atman = Brahman, world is Maya; liberation through Jnana. Vishishtadvaita – Ramanuja: Brahman with attributes, souls are parts of Him; salvation through Bhakti and faith. Dvaita – Madhvacharya: God and souls eternally separate; salvation through Bhakti. Dvaitadvaita – Nimbarka: Souls are distinct yet dependent on Brahman; salvation through Bhakti. Shuddhadvaita – Vallabhacharya: God and individual soul identical; liberation through grace and devotion (Pushti Bhakti).
During Aurangzeb's reign, which of the following were <u>not</u> included in his government? (a) Rajputs (b) Pathans (c) <u>Marathas</u> (d) All of these	
What was the important reason for the fall of Vijayanagar Empire? (a) Unity among the Muslim rulers (b) Internal instability and weakness of Princes (c) Molpha's rebellion (d) Economic bankruptcy	Battle of Talikota (1565): United Deccan Sultanates—Bijapur, Golconda, Ahmadnagar & Bidar defeated Vijayanagara due to Ramaraya's strategic mistakes, alleged betrayal by Muslim commanders, and superior cavalry of the Sultanates, leading to the empire's decline.
Bijanti' government is compared to the Chola's for (a) Rural democracy (b) Administrative system (c) Land revenue collection system (d) Display of wealth	The term "bijanti government" likely refers to the ancient Chola government, which was compared to the "bijanti" or "display of wealth" for its administrative system. There is no evidence of a modern "bijanti" government; instead, "Bijanti" likely refers to the Chola Empire, known for its grand displays of wealth and elaborate administrative structure. Also best known For : Village administration or decentralization
Who said first: "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"? (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) K. C. Gandhi (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Sardar Patel	- He was one third of the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate. "The father of the Indian unrest" - Sir Valentine Chirol Mahatma Gandhi called him "The Maker of Modern India" - Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in 1890.^[14] He opposed its moderate attitude, especially towards the fight for self-government. He was one of the most-eminent radicals at the time.^[15] In fact, it was the Swadeshi movement of 1905–1907 that resulted in the split within the Indian National Congress into the Moderates and the Extremists. - Tilak took up this issue by publishing inflammatory articles in his paper Kesari (Kesari was written in Marathi, and "Maratha" was written in English), quoting the Hindu scripture, the Bhagavad Gita, to say that no blame could be attached to anyone who killed an oppressor without any thought of reward.
India wins freedom was written by (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (d) R. N. Tagore	Urdu weekly Al-Balagh in 1915 at Kolkata in West Bengal. The newspaper continued the work of Azad's illustrated weekly Al-Hilal which had previously been banned by the British in 1914. Azad wrote many books including India Wins Freedom, Ghubar-e-Khatir, and Tazkirah Tarjumanul Quran.

First Europeans who started trade with India were	P-d-e-f 1. Portuguese East India Company (Portugal) – 1498: Vasco da Gama reached Calicut. – 1st to come, last to go. 2. Dutch East India Company (Netherlands) – 1605: First factory at Masulipatnam. 3. East India Company (England) – 1608: Surat factory established in 1613. 4. French East India Company (France) – 1664: Pondicherry became a major centre.
The Home Rule movement was launched by (a) Annie Besant (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Lala Lajpat Rai	Indian Home Rule League – Bal Gangadhar Tilak (April 1916): Founded at Belgaum with HQ at Poona; • active in Maharashtra (except Bombay City), Karnataka, Central Provinces & Berar; 6 branches; disciplined organisation under Tilak; demanded Swarajya, linguistic states & vernacular education; worked separately but coordinated with Annie Besant's league. All-India Home Rule League – Annie Besant (Sept 1916): Founded at Madras; • ~200 branches across India (including Bombay City); loose & flexible structure; Organising Secretary – George Arundale (with B.W. Wadia & C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar); demanded self-government within the British Empire; worked complementary to Tilak's league.
The cause for the immediate participation of the Sepoy Mutiny was (a) Use of cartridges greased with cow fat (b) Doctrine of Lapse (c) The disparity between salaries of Native Sepoys and the British Soldiers (d) The spread of Christianity	
Gandhiji started Dandi March in 1930 (a) Against imposition of salt tax laws (b) Against the announcement of communal award (c) Against atrocities committed on Harijans (d) Against all of the above	Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) • Second major mass movement after Non-Cooperation • First time Congress demanded Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence) • Also known as Salt Satyagraha • Expanded participation to peasants, women, workers, and tribal (1928–1929) • Nehru Report (1928): Dominion Status demanded • Calcutta Session (1928): 1-year ultimatum to British (till Dec 31, 1929) • Irwin's Declaration (Oct 1929): Vague promise of Dominion Status + RTC → rejected • Delhi Manifesto (Nov 1929): Conditions for RTC (rejected by Irwin) • Lahore Session (Dec 1929): Launch of the Movement • Dandi March: 12 March – 6 April 1930 • Route: Ahmedabad → Dandi (390 km) • Participants: Gandhi + 78 followers • 6 April 1930: Broke salt law → Movement officially launched • Gandhi's words: <i>"Sedition has become my religion"</i> Gandhi's Eleven Demands (1930) • Cut rupee–sterling ratio • Reduce land revenue by 50% • Abolish salt tax & monopoly • Reduce military expenditure • Release political prisoners • Reform CID • Protect Indian textiles • Prohibition of intoxicants • Indian control of coastal shipping • Postal Reservation Bill • Popular control over firearms licences <i>(Rejected → Civil Disobedience launched)</i>
Gandhiji's 'Champaran Movement' was for (a) The security of rights of Harijans (b) Civil disobedience movement (c) Maintaining the unity of Hindu society (d) Solving the problem of Indigo workers	Champaran Satyagraha – 1917 1. First Satyagraha led by Mahatma Gandhi in India 2. Region: Champaran, Bihar 3. Against: Indigo planters (Tinkathia system) 4. Associated leaders: Raj Kumar Shukla, Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, J. B. Kripalani
Who commented "The Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque on a crashing bank"? (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Subhash Chandra Bose (d) Sardar Patel	Mahatma Gandhi described the Cripps Mission (1942) as a "post-dated cheque on a crashing bank" , expressing skepticism about British promises of future self-government without immediate transfer of power.
'Khilafat Movement' subsided because of the (a) Concessions given to Muslims by the British (b) Amity achieved between Congress and Muslim League (c) Accession of Kamal Pasha on the throne of Turkey (d) None of the above	Treaty of Sevres Signed and khilafat removed Khilafat Movement Leaders : Mohammad Ali & Shaukat Ali (Ali Brothers) • Abul Kalam Azad, Hasrat Mohani Mohammad Ali & Shaukat Ali (Ali Brothers)
The aim of the Cripps Mission to India was to (a) Appease the Indian people (b) Appease the American people (c) Decentralise the power to States (d) None of the above	Cripps Mission : • Dominion Status After WW2 • Constituent Assembly • Elected by Provincial Assemblies; Princes to nominate • Provinces free to opt out and form separate unions • Defence with Britishers
The Lucknow Congress Session of 1916 refers to	• Agreement between Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League 1916, Lucknow

(a) Concession of separate electorates for the Muslims by the Congress Party (b) Merger of Muslim League into Congress (c) Selection of Muslim leader as the Congress President (d) None of the above	• Moderates & Extremists reunited – Tilak’s role crucial after 1914 release																		
Rabindranath Tagore surrendered his title to the British because of (a) Civil Disobedience Movement (b) Non-Cooperation Movement (c) Jallianwala Bagh massacre (d) Partition of Bengal																			
The Interim Government at the Centre after Independence was formed (a) After the visit of Cripps Mission (b) Before the visit of Cripps Mission (c) After Mountbatten assumed his post (d) After the visit of the Cabinet Mission	<table><tr><td>August Offer</td><td>1940</td><td>British promise of post-war dominion status</td></tr><tr><td>Cripps Mission</td><td>1942</td><td>Offer of dominion status after WWII; rejected</td></tr><tr><td>Cabinet Mission Plan</td><td>1946</td><td>Constituent Assembly; attempt to preserve unity</td></tr><tr><td>Interim Government Formation</td><td>1946</td><td>Indians assume executive authority</td></tr><tr><td>Mountbatten Plan</td><td>1947</td><td>Acceptance of Partition; transfer of power</td></tr><tr><td>Indian Independence</td><td>1947</td><td>India & Pakistan become independent nations</td></tr></table>	August Offer	1940	British promise of post-war dominion status	Cripps Mission	1942	Offer of dominion status after WWII; rejected	Cabinet Mission Plan	1946	Constituent Assembly; attempt to preserve unity	Interim Government Formation	1946	Indians assume executive authority	Mountbatten Plan	1947	Acceptance of Partition ; transfer of power	Indian Independence	1947	India & Pakistan become independent nations
August Offer	1940	British promise of post-war dominion status																	
Cripps Mission	1942	Offer of dominion status after WWII; rejected																	
Cabinet Mission Plan	1946	Constituent Assembly; attempt to preserve unity																	
Interim Government Formation	1946	Indians assume executive authority																	
Mountbatten Plan	1947	Acceptance of Partition ; transfer of power																	
Indian Independence	1947	India & Pakistan become independent nations																	
Who was the Prime Minister of U.K. at the time of India’s Independence? (a) Lord Attlee (b) Winston Churchill (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Harold Wilson Lord Attlee (PM of Britain, 1945–51) → Labour Party.																			
Who led the extremist before the arrival of Gandhiji on the political scene for freedom struggle? (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Dadabhai Naoroji (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Subhash Bose																			
The French supremacy in India came to an end with (a) Battle of Wandiwash (b) Battle of Plassey (c) Battle of Buxar (d) Battle of Panipat	• Battle of Wandiwash – 1760 ○ Part of the Third Carnatic War (1757–1763) in India. ○ Fought between the British East India Company and the French East India Company. ○ British commander: Eyre Coote. ○ French side led by Thomas Arthur de Lally (French policy earlier shaped by Dupleix). ○ Location: Wandiwash (Vandavasi), Tamil Nadu. ○ Result: Decisive British victory. ○ Ended French political ambitions in India; British supremacy established.																		
Indian National Congress took the stand during Second World War that (a) It would support Axis powers (b) It would support Allied powers (c) It would cooperate with the British if India is promised dominion status after the war (d) It would cooperate with the British if India is granted complete independence																			
‘Inquilab Zindabad’ slogan was given by (a) Chandrasekhar Azad (b) Subhash Chandra Bose (c) Bhagat Singh (d) Iqbal	The slogan "Inquilab Zindabad" (Long Live the Revolution) was coined by Maulana Hasrat Mohani, but it was popularized and made famous by revolutionary freedom fighter Bhagat Singh and his comrades, who used it extensively after shouting it in the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929 and in court, making it a rallying cry for the Indian Independence Movement.																		
Which of the following was NOT the outcome of Khilafat Movement? (a) Suspension of gen Dyer (b) Change in Gandhiji’s outlook towards Britishers (c) Temporary peace in Punjab (d) Renunciation of British titles and positions by many Indians																			
‘Red Shirt’ movement aimed at (a) To throw out Britishers from India (b) To promote Communist organisational activities (c) All of the above (d) None of the above	It is 90 years for Qissa Khwani Bazaar massacre. Khudai Khidmatgar Movement 1930 ○ The Khudai Khidmatgar was a non-violent movement against British occupation of the Indian subcontinent led by Abdul Ghaffar Khan, a Pashtun freedom fighter, in the North-West Frontier Province. 1987 (first non-Indian recipient) — KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN ○ Red shirts they wore as uniforms — Male, while the women wore black garments.																		

Who evolved the national consciousness as a formal concept? (a) B. G. Tilak (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) surrendra nath bennerji	"Rastraguru," He became the second Indian to pass the prestigious Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination in 1869. • <u>Banerjee also supported the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.</u>										
Why could the British only succeed in trade and commerce in India? (a) Because of government backing (b) Quality of merchandise (c) Naval superiority (d) All of the above											
Who participated the least in the Indian National Movement? (a) Capitalists (b) Landlords and Merchants (c) Princes of States (d) Government officials											
The Prime Minister of Interim Government of India after Independence was (a) Gandhiji (b) Nehru (c) Jinnah (d) Rajagopalachari	• Jawaharlal Nehru: Vice-President of Executive Council; External Affairs & Commonwealth Relations. • Vallabhbhai Patel: Home; Information & Broadcasting. • Baldev Singh: Defence. • John Matthai: Industries & Supplies. • C. Rajagopalachari: Education. • C. H. Bhabha: Works, Mines & Power. • Rajendra Prasad: Food & Agriculture. • Asaf Ali: Railways. • Jagjivan Ram: Labour. • Liaquat Ali Khan: Finance. • T. T. Chundrigar: Commerce. • Abdur Rab Nishtar: Communications. • Ghaznafar Ali Khan: Health. • Jogendra Nath Mandal: Law.										
Swadeshi movement started during (a) Anti-Bengal partition movement (b) Non-Cooperation Movement (c) Civil Disobedience Movement (d) None of the above											
Aim of Swaraj Party was to (a) Enter the Legislative Councils by contesting elections in order to wreck the legislatures from within (b) Boycott the foreign goods (c) Launch non-cooperation movement against British (d) Adopt Swadeshi in place of foreign goods on a vast scale	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Chittaranjan Das</td><td>Founder, President</td></tr> <tr> <td>Motilal Nehru</td><td>Co-founder</td></tr> <tr> <td>Vithalbhai Patel</td><td>Legislative strategist</td></tr> <tr> <td>Madan Mohan Malaviya</td><td>Supporter</td></tr> <tr> <td>N. C. Kelkar</td><td>Key leader</td></tr> </table> • Defeated government on budget proposals and passed adjournment motions (with allies) • Vithalbhai Patel elected Speaker (1925) • Opposed Public Safety Bill (1928)	Chittaranjan Das	Founder, President	Motilal Nehru	Co-founder	Vithalbhai Patel	Legislative strategist	Madan Mohan Malaviya	Supporter	N. C. Kelkar	Key leader
Chittaranjan Das	Founder, President										
Motilal Nehru	Co-founder										
Vithalbhai Patel	Legislative strategist										
Madan Mohan Malaviya	Supporter										
N. C. Kelkar	Key leader										
The planets nearest to the Sun are (a) Mercury and Mars (b) Earth and Mercury (c) Mercury and Venus (d) Mercury and Uranus											
"Golan Heights" belonging to country "A" were captured by country "B". Which of the following are "A" and "B" respectively? (a) Syria and Israel (b) Israel and Iran (c) Syria and Egypt (d) Egypt and Israel	Golan Heights • Strategic plateau between Israel and Syria. • Captured by Israel from Syria during the Six-Day War (1967) • Annexed by Israel in 1981 (not internationally recognised). • Important for military advantage and water resources (Sea of Galilee region). Blue Line • UN-demarcated boundary between Israel and Lebanon (2000). • Marked after Israel withdrew from South Lebanon. • Not an official international border, but a withdrawal line. • Monitored by UNIFIL (United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon).										
Richter scale is used to measure (a) Earthquakes (b) Ocean depth (c) Intensity of wind (d) Temperature of the body											
Solar eclipse occurs when (a) Earth comes between Sun and Moon (b) Moon is at right angle to the Earth (c) Moon comes between Sun and Earth (d) Sun comes between Moon and Earth	Syzygy : Astronomical alignment of Sun, Earth, and Moon in a straight line. Occurs during New Moon and Full Moon. Responsible for solar and lunar eclipses. Causes spring tides (higher high tides & lower low tides).										
The areas in India that receive approximately an average of more than 200 cm of rainfall annually are (a) Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh (b) Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra											

(c) Meghalaya, Assam, Rajasthan, Jammu & Kashmir (d) Meghalaya, Assam, Punjab, Rajasthan • Rainfall of Cherrapunji is 11,777 mm or 463.7 in.	
Recent discovery of method of reducing salination of soil is (a) Spreading of husk on the soil (b) Extensive use of fertilisers (c) Intensive use of fertilisers (d) None of the above	
What factors changed the landscape of India the most in the last century? (a) Irrigation (b) Movement of people from rural to urban areas (c) Industrialisation (d) Deforestation	
The crop which grows in alluvial soil and needs 150 cm rainfall is (a) Wheat (b) Rice (c) Groundnut (d) Sugarcane	Wheat • Major States: Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana • MSP Crop Rice • Major States: West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab • MSP Crop Groundnut • Major States: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu • MSP Crop Sugarcane • Major States: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka • MSP Crop: (Fair & Remunerative Price – FRP system instead)
Which of the following projects is administered by more than one State? (a) Nagarjuna Sagar Project (b) Kosi Project (c) Hirakud Project (d) Tungabhadra Project	• Nagarjuna Sagar Project: Telangana & Andhra Pradesh; Krishna River; 1967; one of India's largest masonry dams. • Kosi Project: Bihar (India) & Nepal; Kosi River; 1959; flood control for the "Sorrow of Bihar." • Hirakud Project: Odisha; Mahanadi River; 1957; longest earthen dam in India. • Tungabhadra Project: Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh; Tungabhadra River; 1953; irrigation and hydropower in the Deccan Plateau.
The oldest mountains are (a) Himalayas (b) Aravallis (c) Satpura (d) Vindhya	(Oldest → Youngest) 1. Aravallis – Oldest (Precambrian origin) 2. Vindhyas – Ancient block mountains 3. Satpuras – Volcanic origin (Deccan Trap influence) 4. Western Ghats – Formed during breakup of Gondwana (older than Eastern Ghats in present form) 5. Eastern Ghats – Highly eroded and discontinuous 6. Himalayas – Youngest fold mountains (Tertiary period)
Laterite soil' is found in India in (a) Western Ghats (b) Eastern Ghats (c) Deccan Plateau (d) Satpura region in Madhya Pradesh	
Which of the following crops helps in nitrogen fixation? (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Maize (d) Beans	1. Pea: Leguminous crop; <i>Rhizobium</i> ; root nodules improve soil fertility. 2. Gram (Chickpea): Legume; <i>Rhizobium</i> ; common rabi pulse with nitrogen fixation. 3. Lentil: Legume; <i>Rhizobium</i> ; widely grown nitrogen-fixing pulse. 4. Soybean: Legume; <i>Rhizobium</i> ; oilseed + pulse crop enriching soil nitrogen. 5. Groundnut: Legume; <i>Rhizobium</i> ; oilseed crop with root nodules. 6. Pigeon Pea (Arhar/Tur): Legume; <i>Rhizobium</i> ; major kharif nitrogen-fixing pulse. 7. Green Gram (Moong): Legume; <i>Rhizobium</i> ; short-duration pulse crop. 8. Black Gram (Urad): Legume; <i>Rhizobium</i> ; nitrogen-fixing pulse crop. 9. Alnus: Non-legume; <i>Frankia</i> ; improves forest soils. 10. Casuarina: Non-legume; <i>Frankia</i> ; used in coastal & wasteland plantations. 11. Myrica: Non-legume; <i>Frankia</i> ; enriches hilly soils. 12. Elaeagnus: Non-legume; <i>Frankia</i> ; soil enrichment plant. 13. Azotobacter: Free-living aerobic bacteria; self nitrogen-fixing in soil. 14. Clostridium: Free-living anaerobic bacteria; self nitrogen-fixing. 15. Anabaena: Cyanobacteria; self-fixing; common in paddy fields. 16. Nostoc: Cyanobacteria; self-fixing; found in moist soils. 17. Oscillatoria: Cyanobacteria; self-fixing; present in wet environments. 18. Azolla: Aquatic fern; hosts <i>Anabaena azollae</i> ; bio-fertilizer for rice fields.
The winter rain in Madras is caused by (a) South-West Monsoons (b) North-East Monsoons (c) Intense land and sea breezes (d) Cyclonic winds in the Bay of Bengal	Northeast Monsoon (October to December): As the southwest monsoon (June to September) begins to fade, the northeast monsoon sets in by October . • This is also called the retreating monsoon . It is shorter and less widespread but still important, especially for southern India. • By October, the land starts to cool faster than the ocean . This creates a high-pressure area

	over the Indian subcontinent and a low-pressure area over the surrounding seas. This rain is crucial for regions like Tamil Nadu that do not receive much during the southwest monsoon. It supports rabi crops and replenishes reservoirs in the southern peninsula.
The sea territory of India extends up to (a) 4 nautical miles (b) 12 nautical miles (c) 200 nautical miles (d) None of these	
At which place will you find maximum sunlight in December? (a) Kanyakumari (b) Pune (c) Calcutta (d) Leh	- The Tropic of Cancer passes through eight states in India: - Mizoram (Champhai) - Tripura (Udaipur) - West Bengal (Krishnanagar) - Jharkhand (Lohardaga) - Chhattisgarh (Sonhat) - Madhya Pradesh (Shajapur) - Rajasthan (Kalinjarh) - Gujarat (Jasdan)
The crop which is sown with the commencement of Monsoon is (a) Rabi Crop (b) Kharif Crop (c) Cash Crop (d) None of these	The crop sown with the commencement of the monsoon is the Kharif crop, also known as monsoon crops, which are planted in June-July and harvested in autumn (Sept-Oct), requiring warm, wet conditions, with major examples including rice, maize, cotton, sugarcane, and millets
Which among the following States possesses oil resources based on geographical location? (a) Kerala (b) Assam (c) Nagaland (d) Meghalaya Digboi in Assam	
The maximum percentage of the tribal population in India constitutes (a) Bhils (b) Santhals (c) Mundas (d) Nagas	Bhils: ~38% (largest ST group); concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra; mainly in western & central India. Gonds: ~26.2% (second largest); concentrated in Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha; major tribe of central India. Santhals: Significant share; concentrated in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha; prominent tribe of eastern India. Mundas: Significant share; concentrated in Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal; part of the Munda tribal group known for reform movements.
Gondwana hills are located in (a) Punjab (b) Jammu and Kashmir (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Nagaland	
Which are the two States next to U.P. having maximum representation in Lok Sabha? (a) Bihar and Maharashtra (b) Bihar and Madhya Pradesh (c) Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu (d) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra	Uttar Pradesh: 80 seats (highest in Lok Sabha). Maharashtra: 48 seats (second highest). Bihar: 40 seats (third highest).
The members of Constituent Assembly were (a) Elected by the provincial assemblies (b) Elected directly by the people (c) Nominated by the government (d) Only representatives of princely states	1934: M. N. Roy first proposed the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India. 1935: Indian National Congress formally demanded a Constituent Assembly. 1938: Jawaharlal Nehru insisted on a Constitution framed by an elected Assembly based on adult franchise. 1940: British accepted the Constituent Assembly in principle through the August Offer. 1942: Cripps Mission proposed Constitution-making, but it was rejected by the Muslim League. 1946: Cabinet Mission Plan led to elections and the formation of the Constituent Assembly.
What is the power of Rajya Sabha regarding Money Bill? (a) It can amend it (b) It can reject it (c) It can withhold the bill for 14 days to make recommendations (d) It has no power regarding Money Bill	- Can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. - Rajya Sabha cannot amend or reject it. - Must return within 14 days with or without recommendations. Article 249: Can authorise Parliament to legislate on a State List subject. Article 312: Can create new All-India Services. Article 67: Initiates removal of the Vice-President. Articles 352, 356, 360: During Lok Sabha dissolution, emergency proclamation remains valid if approved by Rajya Sabha alone.
The Constitution 44th Amendment (renumbered as 43rd Amendment) (a) Ensures the right to property (b) Ensures the press freedom (c) Limits the powers of the Government to proclaim internal emergency (d) Restores to the High Courts and to the Supreme Court the jurisdiction to consider the validity of any Central or State law	Art. 22(4): Preventive detention beyond 2 months only after Advisory Board review Art. 30(1A): Compensation for minority institutions must not restrict their rights Right to Property removed from FRs (Arts. 19(1)(f) & 31 deleted) → made a legal right under Art. 300A Art. 71: Election disputes of President/Vice-President decided by Supreme Court (final) • President can seek reconsideration of Council of Ministers' advice, but must accept it finally 102(1): Disqualification questions decided by President on Election Commission's advice
Which of the following is contained in the Concurrent List? (a) Forests (b) Police (c) Education (d) Agriculture	

Union List (List I) • Law-making authority: Parliament only • Subjects: 100 • Nature: National importance • Key areas: Defence, Foreign Affairs, Atomic Energy, Railways, Currency & Banking, Citizenship	State List (List II) • Law-making authority: State Legislatures • Subjects: 61 • Nature: Local/regional governance • Key areas: Police, Public Health, Agriculture, Local Government, State Taxes, Prisons		
Concurrent List (List III) • Law-making authority: Parliament + States • Subjects: 52 • Central law prevails in conflict • Key areas: Education, Forests, Marriage & Divorce, Criminal Law, Labour Welfare, Social Security	42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 • Shifted 5 subjects from State List to Concurrent List • Subjects: Education, Forests, Weights & Measures, Administration of Justice, Protection of Wild Animals & Birds		
In a parliamentary system the executive is responsible (a) Directly to the people <u>(b) To legislature</u> (c) To judiciary (d) None of the above	• Article 75(3) – Union: Council of Ministers collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. • Article 164(2) – State: Council of Ministers collectively responsible to the State Legislative Assembly. • Article 74(1) – Union: Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President.		
The Vice-President of India is elected by (a) The people directly <u>(b) The members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha</u> (c) The members of Rajya Sabha only (d) The members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislatures	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="526 766 1018 943"> President of India • Relevant Articles: 52–62 • Election Article: 54 • Electoral College: Elected members of Lok Sabha, elected members of Rajya Sabha, and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies </td><td data-bbox="1024 766 1497 943"> Vice-President of India • Relevant Articles: 63–71 • Election Article: 66 • Electoral College: Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (both elected and nominated) </td></tr> </table>	President of India • Relevant Articles: 52–62 • Election Article: 54 • Electoral College: Elected members of Lok Sabha, elected members of Rajya Sabha, and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies	Vice-President of India • Relevant Articles: 63–71 • Election Article: 66 • Electoral College: Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (both elected and nominated)
President of India • Relevant Articles: 52–62 • Election Article: 54 • Electoral College: Elected members of Lok Sabha, elected members of Rajya Sabha, and elected members of State Legislative Assemblies	Vice-President of India • Relevant Articles: 63–71 • Election Article: 66 • Electoral College: Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (both elected and nominated)		
Which language has been added recently to the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India?	21st (1967) → Sindhi 71st (1992) → Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali { KMN } 92nd (2003) → Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, Santhali { BDMS } TOTAL 22 CLASSICAL LANGUAGES MUST READ BEFORE PRELIMS 2026		
Which of the following is NOT included in the list of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution? (a) To safeguard public property and abjure violence (b) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India <u>(c) Secularism</u> (d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals	Sawran Singh committee + added by 42nd CAA 1976 1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem. 2. To cherish and follow the ideals of the freedom struggle. 3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. 4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon. 5. To promote harmony and brotherhood transcending religious, linguistic and regional diversities, and to renounce practices derogatory to women. 6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of India's composite culture. 7. To protect and improve the natural environment and have compassion for living creatures. 8. To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform. 9. To safeguard public property and abjure violence. 10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity. 11. To provide opportunities for education to children aged 6–14 years (added by the 86th Amendment).		
The President of Union of India has the same constitutional authority as the <u>(a) British Monarch</u> (b) President of the U.S.A. (c) President of Egypt (d) President of U.S.S.R.			
A candidate to become a member of Lok Sabha should not be less than (a) 21 years <u>(b) 25 years</u> (c) 30 years (d) 35 years			
Which of the following is NOT included in Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India? <u>(a) Right to property</u> (b) Right to freedom of religion <u>(c) Right to vote in all elections</u> (d) Right to freedom of speech and expression • <u>Article 326 {CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHT} of the Constitution provides that the elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be based on adult suffrage.</u> • For that, a person should not be less than 18 years of age. • The bill of The Constitution Sixty-first Amendment Act, 1988 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 13 December 1988. • The Sixty-first Amendment Act, 1988 reduced the age of a person from 21 to 18 years for vote.			
The word 'secular' denotes <u>(a) Keeping away from all religions</u> (b) Freedom of religion and worship to all citizens (c) Belief in God (d) Practising different religions			

Who is authorised to decide over a dispute regarding disqualification of a member of Parliament? (a) Election Commissioner (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (c) <u>President of India</u> (d) A committee set up by the Parliament	Under Article 103 of the Indian Constitution, any question regarding the disqualification of a Member of Parliament is decided by the President of India. The President must consult the Election Commission, and the decision of the Election Commission is binding on the President.
Which of the following States in India has no Legislative Council? (a) <u>Tamil Nadu</u> (b) Bihar (c) <u>West Bengal</u> (d) Maharashtra	Namely Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana. Article 169 of the Indian constitution states that - Parliament may create or abolish the Council in a state if the Legislative Assembly of that state passes a resolution to that effect by a special majority. - Under Article 213 the Governor can promulgate ordinances when the state legislature is not in session. - These ordinances must be approved by both the houses of the state legislature, where there is a legislative council in the state within six weeks from its reassembly.
The most controversial provision in the 42nd Constitution Amendment is (a) Supremacy of Parliament (b) Enumeration of ten Fundamental Duties (c) Term of Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies (d) <u>Primacy to the Directive Principles over the Fundamental Rights</u>	
The case of dispute in the Presidential election is referred to (a) Chief Election Commissioner (b) <u>Supreme Court</u> (c) Parliament (d) None of these	In India, any dispute concerning the election of the President (or Vice-President) is exclusively investigated and decided by the <u>Supreme Court of India</u>, and its decision is final, as per <u>Article 71</u> of the Constitution of India
Panchayati Raj administration is primarily aimed (a) To increase agricultural production (b) To ensure rural development (c) To work for the upliftment of Harijans (d) <u>To arouse in the people of each area intensive and continuous interest in the community development programme</u>	
Panchayati Raj as introduced in 1959 operates at (a) <u>Samiti and block levels</u> (b) Block and district levels (c) Samiti and district levels (d) Village, block and district levels	
Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, this inspiration was derived from (a) American Revolution (b) <u>French Revolution</u> (c) Russian Revolution (d) None of the above	
Which of the following States has no Panchayati Raj setup? (a) <u>Nagaland</u> (b) Assam (c) Kerala (d) West Bengal	Nagaland – Protected under Article 371A. Meghalaya – Autonomous District Councils under Sixth Schedule. Mizoram – Sixth Schedule areas. Manipur (Hill Areas) – Covered under Sixth Schedule provisions. Union Territories: Delhi (NCT), Chandigarh.

Continue Your Sociology Journey

Read More. Learn More. Score Better.

Access high-quality Sociology resources designed for students, researchers, and UPSC aspirants.

Comprehensive Sociology Notes

- ✓ Sociological Thinkers & Theories
- ✓ PYQs with Detailed Analysis
- ✓ Current Affairs & Sociology
- ✓ MCQs & Practice Questions
- ✓ Book Summaries
- ✓ Country-wise Sociology
- ✓ Research Articles & Study Guides



www.sociologus.com

1980

Which statement about the Colombo Plan is incorrect? (a) The headquarters of the Colombo Plan are at Colombo (b) This is a plan of economic development for South and South-East Asian countries <u>(c) It is going to expire in 1981</u> (d) The Colombo Plan celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1976	• Colombo Plan: Development cooperation and human resource development in Asia-Pacific. • Colombo Process: Regional consultative mechanism on labour migration (mainly Asian labour-sending countries). • Colombo Declaration: Regional cooperation framework against drug trafficking and narcotics. • Colombo Security Conclave: Maritime security cooperation initiative in the Indian Ocean region. ◦ India hosted the 7th NSA-level meeting of the Colombo Security Conclave in New Delhi in November 2025. ◦ Seychelles become Full member			
The Durgapur Steel Plant was constructed with the collaboration of (a) U.S.S.R. (b) Germany (c) Britain (d) Japan	1. Durgapur Steel Plant: Located in Durgapur, West Bengal; established with assistance from the United Kingdom; part of SAIL. 2. Rourkela Steel Plant: Located in Odisha; set up in collaboration with a German firm (Krupp–Demag); started production in 1961. 3. Bhilai Steel Plant: Located in Chhattisgarh; established in September 1955 with technical assistance from the Soviet Union. 4. Bokaro Steel Plant: Located in Jharkhand; established with the help of the Soviet Union (USSR).			
Farakka Agreement between Bangladesh and India implies	Water sharing of Ganga River between India and The bangladesh.			
India ranks first in the production of _____ in the world (a) Milk (b) Sugar (c) Rice (d) Wheat	1. Milk: 1st; around 25% of global production; largest producer since 1998. 2. Pulses: 1st; largest producer in the world. 3. Jute: 1st; largest global producer. 4. Sugar/Sugarcane: 2nd; after Brazil. 5. Rice: 2nd; after China. 6. Wheat: 2nd; after China.			
Why are main oil refineries in India situated near seaports? <u>(a) Because India needs much crude oil which is mostly imported</u> (b) Because most of the crude oil is exported (c) Because sea water is required for refining crude oil (d) Because petrol is available near sea ports				
Grants-in-aid is given to the States to (a) Improving the Centre–State relationship <u>(b) Reducing regional imbalances</u> (c) Improving the development of backward areas (d) Various development schemes and rehabilitation purposes	<table><tr><td> Article 275 • Type: Statutory grants • Purpose: Assistance to states in financial need • Coverage: Not for all states (need-based) • Recommendation: Finance Commission (Article 280) • Nature: Mandatory • Fund Charged: Consolidated Fund of India </td><td> Article 282 • Type: Discretionary grants • Purpose: For any public purpose • Coverage: Any state • Recommendation: No Finance Commission requirement • Nature: Discretionary • Fund Charged: Consolidated Fund of India </td></tr></table>	Article 275 • Type: Statutory grants • Purpose: Assistance to states in financial need • Coverage: Not for all states (need-based) • Recommendation: Finance Commission (Article 280) • Nature: Mandatory • Fund Charged: Consolidated Fund of India	Article 282 • Type: Discretionary grants • Purpose: For any public purpose • Coverage: Any state • Recommendation: No Finance Commission requirement • Nature: Discretionary • Fund Charged: Consolidated Fund of India	
Article 275 • Type: Statutory grants • Purpose: Assistance to states in financial need • Coverage: Not for all states (need-based) • Recommendation: Finance Commission (Article 280) • Nature: Mandatory • Fund Charged: Consolidated Fund of India	Article 282 • Type: Discretionary grants • Purpose: For any public purpose • Coverage: Any state • Recommendation: No Finance Commission requirement • Nature: Discretionary • Fund Charged: Consolidated Fund of India			
What is the main purpose of the International Development Association? <u>(a) To make loans on more flexible terms for important development projects in underdeveloped countries</u> (b) To make loans on more flexible terms for important development projects in developed countries (c) To participate in development of irrigation projects in developing countries (d) None of the above				
How many nuclear power plants are there in India now? • Tarapur Atomic Power Station: Tarapur, Maharashtra (Western Region); 1400 MW; 28 Oct 1969. • Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant: Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu (Southern Region); 2000 MW; 22 Oct 2013. • Rajasthan Atomic Power Station: Rawatbhata, Rajasthan (Northern Region); 1180 MW; 16 Dec 1973. • Kaiga Generating Station: Kaiga, Karnataka (Southern Region); 880 MW; 16 Nov 2000. • Madras Atomic Power Station: Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu (Southern Region); 440 MW; 24 Jan 1984. • Kakrapar Atomic Power Station: Kakrapar, Gujarat (Western Region); 440 MW; 6 May 1993. • Narora Atomic Power Station: Narora, Uttar Pradesh (Northern Region); 440 MW; 1991.				
Which of the following is incorrect? (a) 1951–56 First Five Year Plan (b) 1956–61 Second Five Year Plan (c) 1961–66 Third Five Year Plan (d) 1966–74 Fourth Five Year Plan	<table><tr><td> First Five Year Plan laid stress on (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Power (d) Uplifting of poor people </td><td> Some of the measures of the Fifth Five-Year Plan were , [1983Q] 1. Removal of poverty 2. Economic self-sufficiency 3. Heavy industrialisation 4. Conservation of foreign exchange </td><td> The major source of revenue for executing Five-Year Plans is, [1984] (a) Direct taxes (b) Indirect taxes (c) Foreign loans (d) Interest on investments </td></tr></table>	First Five Year Plan laid stress on (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Power (d) Uplifting of poor people	Some of the measures of the Fifth Five-Year Plan were , [1983Q] 1. Removal of poverty 2. Economic self-sufficiency 3. Heavy industrialisation 4. Conservation of foreign exchange	The major source of revenue for executing Five-Year Plans is, [1984] (a) Direct taxes (b) Indirect taxes (c) Foreign loans (d) Interest on investments
First Five Year Plan laid stress on (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Power (d) Uplifting of poor people	Some of the measures of the Fifth Five-Year Plan were , [1983Q] 1. Removal of poverty 2. Economic self-sufficiency 3. Heavy industrialisation 4. Conservation of foreign exchange	The major source of revenue for executing Five-Year Plans is, [1984] (a) Direct taxes (b) Indirect taxes (c) Foreign loans (d) Interest on investments		
‘TRYSEM’ is concerned with (a) A new system of semester examinations in universities				

Which of the following main functions of Five-Year Plan laid emphasis on {1984} (a) Agriculture and rural development (b) Expansion of basic and heavy industries (c) Self-sufficiency in food and steel (d) Political growth of the country	The novelty in the Sixth Plan was (a) Area planning (b) Sectoral planning (c) Rural development (d) New expansion programme	The main objective of the Eighth Finance Commission was (a) To suggest new pay scales for Central and State government employees (b) To suggest measures to increase tax income to the government (c) To suggest basis of distribution of income tax, excise duties and levy duties proceeds between various States (d) To suggest the basis of providing financial help to small scale industries	In the Sixth Five-Year Plan, indications were made in the allocation of funds for the following sectors: 1. Irrigation and flood control 2. Agriculture and allied programmes 3. Village and small-scale industries 4. Power
Which of the following Five-Year Plans was terminated one year before its completion? {1985} (a) Second (b) Third (c) Fourth (d) Fifth	Largest allocation in the Seventh Five-Year Plan has been given to {1986} (a) Agriculture (b) Transport (c) Defence (d) Energy	The long-term fiscal policy formulated in the context of Seventh Five-Year Plan lays emphasis on (a) Tackling the problems of deep-seated poverty and unemployment (b) Reforming taxing system (c) Capital formation by increasing money incomes (d) Making taxes easily comprehensible to the taxpayers	
(b) Training the rural youth for self-employment (c) A training programme for students in educational psychology (d) A training course for farmers in dryland farming			
The maximum revenue source of village panchayats is (a) Government grants (b) Sales tax (c) Voluntary help by village cooperatives (d) Local taxes on lands, fairs and festivals Grants (Union & State) > Own Tax Revenue > Non-Tax Revenue > Assigned / Shared Taxes > Income from Assets > Loans & Advances			
Who is regarded as the greatest law giver of ancient India? (a) Megasthenes (b) Panini (c) Manu (d) Kautilya	1. Manu (c. 2nd century BCE–2nd century CE): <i>Manusmriti</i>; ancient Hindu lawgiver who codified social, legal and moral norms influencing India and parts of Southeast Asia. 2. Megasthenes (4th century BCE): <i>Indica</i>; Greek ambassador to Chandragupta Maurya who described Mauryan administration, society and cities. 3. Panini (c. 5th–4th century BCE): <i>Ashtadhyayi</i>; father of Sanskrit grammar who systematised linguistic rules scientifically. 4. Kautilya (4th century BCE): <i>Arthashastra</i>; wrote on statecraft, economy and espionage; advisor to Chandragupta Maurya.		
At which place Gautama Buddha delivered his first sermon? (a) Sarnath (b) Lumbini (c) Bodh Gaya (d) Vaishali	• Birth: Lumbini – Present location: Nepal. • Renunciation: Kapilavastu – Present location: Uttar Pradesh, India. • Enlightenment (Buddhahood): Bodh Gaya (under Bodhi Tree) – Bihar, India. • First Sermon (Dharmachakra Pravartana): Sarnath – Uttar Pradesh, India. • Major Preaching Centres: Rajgir, Vaishali (Bihar); Shravasti, Kaushambi (Uttar Pradesh). • Mahaparinirvana (Death): Kushinagar – Uttar Pradesh, India. Mnemonic: L–B–S–K → Lumbini → Bodh Gaya → Sarnath → Kushinagar.		
Neolithic period is <u>NOT</u> characterised by (a) Agriculture (b) Use of copper (c) Domestication of animals (d) Fishing			
Idol worship was started in (a) Gupta period (b) Vedic period (c) Epic period (d) Maurya period			
Name the God who lost his importance in the beginning of Christian era (a) Indra (b) Brahma (c) Vishnu (d) Mahesh			
We can know about early Vedic period from (a) Archaeological excavations (b) Contemporary cultures (c) Rigveda (d) Jataka Katha			
Upanishads are (a) Religious books of Hindus (b) Books dealing with ancient Hindu laws (c) Books on social behaviour of man	1. Upanishads contain parables: Though mainly philosophical texts, they use illustrative stories to explain complex ideas (e.g., limited perception of reality through parable-like narratives). 2. Purpose of parables: Simplify abstract concepts like Brahman, Atman, and ultimate reality for learners.		

(d) Prayers to God	3. <u>Upanishads predate the Puranas.</u>
The Indus Valley people had contacts with (a) Egyptians (b) Sumerians (c) Chinese <u>(d) Mesopotamians</u>	
In which way Ashoka is associated with Lord Buddha? (a) He resided there (b) He was born there (c) He ruled there <u>(d) He preached his first sermon there</u>	
Lothal is connected as excavation site of the civilisation of <u>(a) Indus Valley Civilisation</u> (b) Sumerians (c) Mesopotamians (d) Vedic Aryan	Lothal + Dockyard + Bhogava River + Gulf of Khambhat + Fire Worship was prominent
Which of the following is NOT related to the Gandhara School of Art? (a) Ellora (b) Ajanta <u>(c) Khujhurho</u> (d) Elephanta	
Which of the following is the most important cause for the decline of Buddhism after Ashoka? <u>(a) Non-patronage by the kings</u> (b) Condemnation of animal sacrifices (c) Growth of licentious practices in Buddhist centres (d) Allegiance to the middle path	
Saka era commenced from <u>(a) 78 AD</u> (b) 120 AD (c) 100 AD (d) 195 AD	Designated By the King <u>Kanishka</u> Of the Kushan Dynasty
Which of the following was the most important characteristic of Kanishka's rule? (a) Expansion of Buddhism outside India (b) Re-emergence of Jainism <u>(c) Fourth Buddhist Council at Sarnath</u> (d) Gandhara School of Art	1. First Buddhist Council (c. 483 BCE, Rajgir): Patron – Ajatashatru; President – Mahakassapa; Sutta Pitaka (Ananda) & Vinaya Pitaka (Upali) compiled; teachings formalised orally. 2. Second Buddhist Council (c. 383 BCE, Vaishali): Patron – Kalasoka; President – Sabakami; dispute over Vinaya rules led to first schism (Sthaviras & Mahasanghikas). 3. Third Buddhist Council (c. 250 BCE, Pataliputra): Patron – Ashoka; President – Moggaliputta Tissa; Abhidhamma Pitaka compiled; purification of Sangha; missionary spread of Buddhism. 4. Fourth Buddhist Council (c. 72–75 CE, Kundalvan, Kashmir): Patron – Kanishka; President – Vasumitra (with Ashvaghosha); canon written in Sanskrit; rise of Mahayana Buddhism.
Whose name is associated with Fatehpur Sikri? <u>(a) Akbar</u> (b) Babar (c) Shah Jahan (d) Humayun	
Who was the famous Deccan Hindu King whose fleet crossed the Bay of Bengal with an army and conquered a number of states in Sumatra, Java and Malaya? (a) Rajaraja I <u>(b) Rajendra Chola</u> (c) Pulakesin II (d) Mahipala II	
Which one of the following was the cause of disintegration of the Mughal Empire? (a) War of succession among sons of Aurangzeb (b) Attacks of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali (c) Revolts of various communities like Jats, Sikhs, Rajputs, etc. <u>(d) All of the above</u>	
Who was 'Jagirdar' during the reign of Akbar? (a) Large estate owners <u>(b) Officials of state who were given jagir in place of cash pay</u> (c) Revenue collectors (d) Autonomous rulers under Akbar	
Which dynasty was well-known for excellent village administration? (a) Pandyas (b) Pallavas <u>(c) Cholas</u>	Cholas Good Decentralization + Village Administration + The word bijanti associated with this dynasty which means Wealth .

(d) Chalukyas	
The Ajanta Caves were built during the period of <u>(a) Gupta</u> (b) Kushans (c) Mauryas (d) Chalukyas	
What was NOT the most important feature of land revenue system of Akbar? (a) Collection of land revenue in kind or cash (b) Collection of land revenue based on accurate measurement of land <u>(c) Collection of land revenue directly to the central treasury</u> (d) Fixation of rates	
The year 1919 is associated with (a) Dandi March by Mahatma Gandhi <u>(b) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy</u> (c) Chauri Chaura Incident (d) Partition of Bengal	
Who was the founder of the Servants of India Society? <u>(a) G. K. Gokhale</u> (b) K. M. Roy (c) M. K. Gandhi (d) B. G. Tilak	- Gopal Krishna Gokhale established the Servants of India Society in 1905 for the expansion of Indian education. - From 1911, it also published its newsletter titled "Hitavada" in English from Nagpur. - The society still exists and has its headquarters in Pune.
Who introduced the 'Civil Services' in India? (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Wellesley <u>(d) Lord Cornwallis</u>	Lord Wellesley (1800): Founded Fort William College, Calcutta for training civil servants. Charter Act of 1853: Introduced open competitive examination for civil services. Macaulay Committee (1854): Framed merit-based exam system; age limits fixed; first exam held in 1856. Aitchison Commission (1886): Abolished Statutory Service; classified services into Imperial, Provincial & Subordinate. Islington Commission (1912): Proposed exams in England & India; 25% posts for Indians. Government of India Act 1919: Created All India, Provincial & Subordinate Services; established Public Service Commission. Lee Commission (1923): Recommended retaining British dominance in All India Services.
Why did India industrialise only gradually in the time of Britishers? (a) Capitalists helped to set up new industries (b) Many technicians came from different parts of the world to set up new industries <u>(c) Britishers seized and handicapped Indian cottage industries</u> (d) People were fond of new machine-made goods	
Gandhiji opposed the untouchability and he wanted (a) The Harijans to revolt against it <u>(b) The people of India to give treatment of equality to the untouchables</u> (c) Untouchability to be declared a crime under law	
Which of the following was the main feature of the policy of Dual Government of British rulers in India? <u>(a) The English collected the revenues with the help of Indian officials and they became virtually the head of the civil and military administration</u> (b) The general administrative body consisted of two categories of rulers (c) Main items of administration were in the hands of local kings and rest were in the hands of British rulers (d) Some portions of land were ruled by the local kings and rest by the British rulers	
Which of the following is NOT a tenet of Gandhian Socialism? (a) Social justice (b) Concern for the poor but not hatred for the rich (c) Equality of opportunities of all (d) Nationalisation of all means of production and distribution	
The basic education advocated by Gandhiji in Wardha Congress is related with <u>(a) Compulsory elementary education</u> (b) Social relevance of education to society (c) Demand of separate institutions for minorities (d) Compulsory military training for every student	Year & Place (1937, Wardha): Wardha Conference, 1937. Proposed by: Mahatma Gandhi. Committee Head: Zakir Hussain. Free & compulsory 7 years education through mother tongue. Teaching Method: Work-centred education with basic craft (Samavay integration). Nature of Education: Self-supporting; linked to manual labour. Economic Aim: Craft income to help pay teachers' salaries. Social Aim: Dignity of labour; non-violent, community-oriented learning. Significance: First national education scheme; foundation for India's elementary education policy.
Which important event immediately preceded the Jallianwala Bagh massacre? <u>(a) Rowlatt Act enactment</u> (b) Communal award (c) Coming of Simon Commission (d) Quit India Movement	Rowlatt Act (1919): Allowed detention without trial and arrest without warrant. - Empowered the government to conduct trials without jury and restrict press freedom. - Passed despite unanimous Indian opposition in Imperial Legislative Council. - Led to nationwide protests and culminated in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre (1919).

Non-Cooperation Movement was suspended in 1921 because <u>(a) Violence broke out at Chauri Chaura</u> (b) Gandhiji was arrested for five years (c) Government accepted the demands of Indian leaders (d) People were not supporting the movement	
Who started the Bhoodan Movement in India? (a) Gandhiji (b) Jayaprakash Narayan <u>(c) Vinoba Bhave</u> (d) Jawaharlal Nehru	
Gandhiji was of the view that (a) All old traditions should be followed (b) All old traditions should be discarded (c) Only scientifically based traditions should be followed <u>(d) Those traditions should not be followed which are against our moral values</u>	
According to Gandhiji non-violence is <u>(a) A way to attain truth</u> (b) A way to win political freedom (c) The only way to realise God (d) An end in itself	
DYARCHY as introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 postulated which of the following? (a) A system of dual government in Bengal (b) Backward classes were entitled to vote <u>(c) A few subjects were transferred to the Provincial Ministries and the rest retained by the Executive Council</u> (d) Hindus and Muslims could vote separately	
What is the role of the Indian National Congress during World War II? <u>(a) It demanded for its co-operation with the British that a provincial national government may be set up at the centre</u> (b) It extended full support to the Indian National Army to oust the British from India (c) It decided to extend full support to the allied nations (d) It worked for the defeat of the allied nations	
What is a continental shelf? (a) It is a part of the ocean which is really an extension of the land mass, but submerged (b) It is that part where the ocean commences (c) It is a land mass which is surrounded by water on all sides <u>(d) It is a part of the continent that is submerged in relatively shallow sea</u>	1. Submerged extension of a continent under the sea. 2. Lies between the coastline and the continental slope. 3. Gently sloping seabed with shallow depth (generally up to 200 metres). 4. Rich in natural resources like petroleum, natural gas, and minerals. 5. Important fishing grounds due to nutrient-rich waters. 6. Width varies greatly; wider along passive margins, narrow along active margins. 7. Legally defined under UNCLOS as extending up to 200 nautical miles (can extend to 350 nautical miles under certain conditions)
Country known as the Sugar Bowl of the World is <u>(a) Cuba</u> (b) India (c) Burma (d) Norway Now The Brazil ○ Brazil followed by India.	
International date line <u>(a) Roughly corresponds to 180th meridian, the regions to the east of which are counted as being one day earlier in their calendar dates than regions to the west</u> (b) Roughly corresponds to 180th meridian, the regions to the west of which are counted as being one day earlier in their calendar dates than regions to the east (c) Roughly corresponds to 90th meridian which falls on the opposite side of the Greenwich meridian (d) Roughly corresponds to 135th meridian which falls on the opposite side of the Greenwich meridian ○ Crossing East → West (Americas to Asia): Add one day (Sunday → Monday) ○ Crossing West → East (Asia to Americas): Subtract one day (Monday → Sunday)	
In which type of rocks, fossils are more abundantly found? (a) Igneous (b) Metamorphic <u>(c) Sedimentary</u> (d) None of these	Why Fossils are Found Mainly in Sedimentary Rocks ● Sedimentary rocks are formed by the gradual deposition, compaction, and cementation of sediments at low temperature and pressure. ● Dead plants and animals get quickly buried under layers of sediments, protecting their remains from decay, scavengers, and erosion. ● Igneous Rocks ○ Formed from molten magma or lava. ○ Extreme heat destroys organic remains, making fossil preservation impossible. ● Metamorphic Rocks ○ Formed under high temperature and pressure. ○ Existing fossils get distorted, compressed, or destroyed during metamorphism.
Doldrums refer to <u>(a) A belt of calm and light variable winds near the equator</u> (b) A particular area in the centre of the Pacific Ocean	

(c) The region of the upper atmosphere extending upward from the tropopause to about 20 kms above the earth (d) None of these	
A narrow strip of land, bordered on both sides by water, connecting two larger bodies of land is called (a) Dune (b) Equinox <u>(c) Isthmus</u> (d) Strait	Isthmus: Narrow strip of land connecting two large landmasses and separating two seas; Example – Isthmus of Panama. Strait: Narrow water passage connecting two large water bodies; Example – Strait of Hormuz. Bay: Broad inlet of the sea, smaller than a gulf; Example – Bay of Bengal. Gulf: Large deep inlet of the sea, bigger than a bay; Example – Persian Gulf. Peninsula: Land surrounded by water on three sides; Example – Indian Peninsula. Cape: Point of land projecting into the sea; Example – Cape of Good Hope. Channel: Wide waterway between two landmasses; Example – English Channel. Sound: Broad inlet or passage between land and islands; Example – Puget Sound (USA).
Pampas are the vast grassy plains of <u>(a) South America</u> (b) North America (c) Africa (d) Eurasia	
The rising of evening star Venus indicates (a) South (b) North Pole (c) East (d) West	- Venus, when seen as the Evening Star, appears after sunset. - Celestial bodies that appear in the evening are seen in the western sky, because they set shortly after the Sun. - Hence, the rising (appearance) of the evening star Venus indicates the West. Morning Star (Venus) → East Evening Star (Venus) → West
Which of the following statements about the cultivation of tea and coffee is true? <u>(a) Tea grows at a higher altitude than coffee</u> (b) Coffee grows at a higher altitude than tea (c) Both grow at about the same altitude (d) There is no climatic relationship between the two crops	Tea (Global Position): India is the 2nd largest producer after China. Coffee (Global Position): India is the 6th largest producer globally. Major Tea Producing States: Assam, West Bengal (Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri), Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh (Kangra), Tripura, Uttarakhand, Meghalaya. Major Coffee Producing States: Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh (Araku Valley), Odisha, and North-Eastern states. Tea & the Coffee Board: Tea Board of India: Statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry; established in 1954 under the Tea Act, 1953; headquarters – Kolkata; regulates, promotes and develops tea industry in India. Coffee Board of India: Statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry; established in 1942 under the Coffee Act, 1942; headquarters – Bengaluru; promotes production, research, marketing and export of coffee.
All responsibilities regarding elections in India are entrusted to (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief Justice <u>(d) Chief Election Commissioner</u>	Constitutional Status: Permanent constitutional body under Article 324; ensures free and fair elections. Established: 25 January 1950 (celebrated as National Voters' Day). Composition: Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) + two Election Commissioners (ECs). Multi-Member Commission: Briefly in 1989; permanent since 1993; decisions by majority. Appointment: Appointed by the President of India. Tenure: Six years or up to 65 years of age, whichever is earlier. Status & Salary: Same as a Supreme Court Judge. Removal: CEC removable like an SC Judge (impeachment); ECs removable on recommendation of the CEC.
In which case a joint session of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is convened by the President? (a) When a Finance Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha with majority (b) To impeach the President (c) If after a bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House and the bill is rejected by the other House (d) All of the above	Joint Sitting of Parliament Meaning: Combined meeting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Constitutional Basis: Articles 87 and 108. Types: (1) Presidential Address (Art. 87) (2) Deadlock Resolution (Art. 108). Article 87: President addresses both Houses at the first session after each General Election and the first session of every year. 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951: Replaced "every session" with the first session after the General Election and first session each year. Significance (Art. 87): Outlines government policies and legislative agenda. Article 108 (Deadlock Conditions): Joint sitting if one House rejects a Bill, fails to return it within 6 months, or disagrees after reconsideration. Presiding Officer: Speaker of Lok Sabha. Procedure: Governed by Lok Sabha Rules of Procedure Quorum: One-tenth of total members of both Houses. Nature: Last-resort mechanism to resolve legislative deadlock. No Joint Sitting For: Money Bills (Art. 110) and Constitutional Amendment Bills (Art. 368).
44th Amendment of the Constitution speaks of <u>(a) Right to property no longer Fundamental Right</u> (b) Suspension of individual liberty during emergency (c) Barring the courts from interfering in the disputes regarding the election of Prime Minister (d) Giving more importance to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights	

The Constitution (45th Amendment) Bill passed by Parliament extended reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and State Assemblies upto (a) 1980 (b) 1985 <u>(c) 1990</u> (d) 1995	
Finance Commission is appointed after every (a) 2 years <u>(b) 5 years</u> (c) 7 years (d) 10 years	
Council of Ministers of the Union of India is responsible to <u>(a) Parliament</u> (b) President (c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Justice	Article 75 -3 : Executive is responsible mainly to the loksabha.
A candidate to become a member of Lok Sabha should not be less than (a) 21 years <u>(b) 25 years</u> (c) 30 years (d) 35 years	
The word 'secular' denotes <u>(a) Keeping away from all religions</u> (b) Belief in one God (c) Freedom of religion and worship to all citizens (d) Practising different religions	
What is the maximum period during which Parliament may not meet? <u>(a) Six months</u> (b) One year (c) Two years (d) Three years	1. Maximum Gap Allowed: Parliament cannot remain without meeting for more than six months. 2. Constitutional Provision: Article 85(1) of the Indian Constitution. 3. Mandate: President must summon Parliament so that not more than six months lapse between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next. 4. At least twice a year
Parliament consists of, (a) Prime Minister and other Ministers (b) President, Prime Minister and other Ministers <u>(c) President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha</u> (d) President, Chief Justice and Lok Sabha	
Rajya Sabha can delay the Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha for a period not exceeding (a) 9 days <u>(b) 14 days</u> (c) 30 days (d) 60 days	
The trouble in Assam in 1980 was caused (a) Due to infiltration of foreign guerrillas in the area <u>(b) Due to inclusion of foreigners in the electoral rolls of the State</u> (c) Postponement of Lok Sabha elections in all the constituencies of the State (d) Due to prorogation of the State Assembly	
The term 'Fourth Estate' refers to (a) A very backward State (b) Judiciary (c) Parliament <u>(d) Press</u>	
Who was the second President of the Indian Republic? (a) Dr. Zakir Hussain <u>(b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan</u> (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) V. V. Giri	
1981	
Megasthenes visited the court of (a) Ashoka (b) Harsha <u>(c) Chandragupta Maurya</u> (d) Vikramaditya	

Earliest Indian coins belonged to which period? (a) 5th century B.C. (b) Ashoka's reign (c) 1st century A.D. (d) 3rd century A.D.	5th century B.C. - The earliest Indian coins were Punch-Marked Coins. - They appeared around the 6th–5th century BCE during the Mahajanapada period. - Made mostly of silver and issued by various kingdoms and merchants.
Bijak was written by (a) Tulsidas (b) Ramdas (c) Guru Nanak (d) Kabirdas	Kabir : <i>Bijak</i> is the most important compilation of Kabir's verses. - It contains Sakhis (couplets), Sabads, and Ramanis. - It reflects Kabir's Nirguna Bhakti, criticism of ritualism, caste, and religious orthodoxy. - Widely followed by the Kabirpanthi sec Tulsi Das : Ramcharitramanas Ramdas : Dashbodh
Which statement about Amir Khusrau is NOT true? (a) He worked for the Hindu–Muslim unity (b) He was a great poet (c) He was a great historian (d) He wrote poetry in Hindi and Urdu	Served Three sultans - Served multiple Sultans: Balban, Alauddin Khilji, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq <i>Khazain-ul-Futuh</i> – account of Alauddin Khilji's conquests <i>Ashiqui, Nuh Sipahr, Tughlaq Nama</i>
Why did Md-Bin-Tughlaq change his capital from Delhi to Hyderabad/Deogiri? (a) Because he wanted to improve trade in Deccan (b) Because he wanted to spread Islam in the Deccan (c) Because he wanted to punish the people of Delhi (d) Because he wanted to escape from Mongolian invasion	
Which Mughal ruler introduced the Mansabdari system in India? (a) Akbar (b) Humayun (c) Shahjahan (d) Babar	Zat – personal status & salary; Sawar – cavalry to be maintained Civil + military (administration, revenue, army) By Emperor; transferable, non-hereditary
What is the correct order of happenings of the following three events in British rule in India? - Rowlatt Act - Hunter Report - Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy Rowlatt Act – March 1919 Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy – 13 April 1919 Hunter Report (Hunter Commission Report) – 1920	
Who was the Viceroy when Attlee declared India's Independence? (a) Lord Wavell (b) Lord Mountbatten (c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Lord Cornwallis Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, announced in February 1947 that Britain would grant independence to India. At that time, Lord Mountbatten was the Viceroy of India (March 1947 – August 1947). He later became Independent India's first Governor-General.	
Under whose leadership was the Indian National Army formed? (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Subhash Chandra Bose (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale	First INA (1942): Formed with Japanese support; initiated by Giani Pritam Singh; led by Captain Mohan Singh from Indian POWs; collapsed by Dec 1942 due to distrust with Rash Behari Bose and Japanese interference. Second INA (1943): Revived by Subhas Chandra Bose after reaching Singapore (July 1943); reorganised as a nationalist force with mass civilian backing.. Bhulabhai Desai: Lead counsel in Red Fort Trials. Jawaharlal Nehru: Member of defence team; appeared in lawyer's gown. Tej Bahadur Sapru: Prominent constitutional lawyer. Kailash Nath Katju: Member of defence panel. Asaf Ali: Advocate in defence of INA officers. INA Trials (1945–46): Red Fort Trials of Shah Nawaz Khan, Prem Sahgal and G.S. Dhillon, defended by Congress INA Defence Committee, triggered nationwide sympathy.
Who said these words at the time of Quit India Movement — “Do or Die”? (a) Motilal Nehru (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Sardar Patel (d) Subhash Chandra Bose	
Why did Gandhiji stop the Non-Cooperation Movement? (a) Because of Gandhi–Irwin Pact (b) Because the mob turned violent (c) Because he was ordered to do so by the Britishers (d) Because he did not like to continue the movement	

The Indian National Movement refers to the movement started by Subhash Chandra Bose through I.N.A. <u>(a) Struggle by the Indians to gain freedom from British colonial rule in India</u> (b) Struggle by Indians to gain dominion status under British rule (c) Struggle by Indians to stop British trade in India (d) None of the above										
Which of the following represents the integration of Hindus and Muslims for a common cause? <u>(a) Khilafat Movement</u> (b) Quit India Movement (c) Civil Disobedience Movement (d) None of the above	The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) represents a significant period of Hindu-Muslim integration for a common cause in India's freedom struggle. Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress supported this movement, which was initially launched by Indian Muslims to protest the British treatment of the Ottoman Caliph (Khalifa) after World War I, and merged it with the wider Non-Cooperation Movement. This alliance created a united front against British rule, fostering a rare period of widespread Hindu-Muslim unity and collaborative action									
Purna Swaraj Day was observed on (a) 26th November, 1947 (b) 26th October, 1949 (c) 26th January, 1950 <u>(d) 26th January, 1930</u>										
Whom did Gandhiji consider his political Guru? (a) B. G. Tilak <u>(b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale</u> (c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) C. F. Andrews										
Which of the following periods can be considered as the era of mass revolution? (a) 1856–1885 A.D. (b) 1757–1857 A.D. <u>(c) 1920–1947 A.D.</u> (d) 1901–1919 A.D.										
The Indian patriot, who died in jail due to hunger strike, was (a) S. C. Bose (b) Bhagat Singh <u>(c) Jatin Das</u> (d) Bipin Chandra Pal										
Who among the following were associated with the birth of Swarajya Party? <u>(a) C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru</u> (b) C. R. Das and Sardar Patel (c) Motilal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad (d) None of the above										
Who among the following was responsible for the revival of Hinduism in the 19th century? (a) Swami Dayanand <u>(b) Swami Vivekanand</u> (c) Guru Shankaracharya (d) Raja Rammohan Roy										
U.S.A. found rings around which planet? (a) Venus <u>(b) Jupiter</u> (c) Mars (d) Pluto										
When a person moves from poles to the equator, the population of plants and animals will (a) <u>Increase</u> (b) Decrease (c) Remain unchanged (d) Not show any consistent behaviour	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Variation from Poles to Equator</th></tr><tr><th>Factor</th><th>Poles → Equator</th></tr><tr><td>Temperature</td><td>Increases</td></tr><tr><td>Gravity</td><td>Decreases slightly</td></tr></table>		Variation from Poles to Equator		Factor	Poles → Equator	Temperature	Increases	Gravity	Decreases slightly
Variation from Poles to Equator										
Factor	Poles → Equator									
Temperature	Increases									
Gravity	Decreases slightly									
Earthquakes are caused due to (a) Volcanic eruptions (b) Landslides (c) Cyclones <u>(d) Movement of a part of earth's surface on account of the faulting of rocks</u>										
Different seasons are formed because (a) Sun is moving around the earth <u>(b) Revolution of the earth around the sun on its orbit</u> (c) Rotation of the earth around its axis (d) All of the above	Seasons are caused by the revolution of the Earth around the Sun combined with the tilt of Earth's axis (23.5°). Rotation causes day and night, not seasons. The Sun does not move around the Earth.									

What are the grasslands of South America called? (a) Steppes (b) Prairies (c) <u>Pampas</u> (d) Savanna	1. Savanna (Tropical): East Africa, Australia. 2. Campos (Tropical): Brazil. 3. Llanos (Tropical): Venezuela. 4. Pampas (Temperate): Argentina. 5. Prairies (Temperate): USA. 6. Veld (Temperate): South Africa. 7. Steppe (Temperate): Europe and North Asia. 8. Puszta (Temperate): Hungary. 9. Downs (Temperate): Australia. 10. Canterbury Grasslands: New Zealand. 11. Taiga (Coniferous Belt – not grassland): Europe and Asia.
Humidity of the air (a) <u>Increases with the increase in atmospheric temperature</u> (b) Decreases with the increase in atmospheric temperature (c) Is not affected by the change in atmospheric temperature (d) Does not show any consistent behaviour with the change in atmospheric temperature • Warm air can hold more water vapour than cold air. • As temperature rises, the capacity of air to retain moisture increases. • Due to higher evaporation rates, more water vapour enters the air. • Hence, absolute humidity increases with rising temperature. • If moisture supply remains constant, relative humidity may decrease, but the holding capacity still increases.	
Why is there a severe difference in the climates of Northern and Southern Hemisphere? (a) Due to rotation of the earth around its axis (b) Due to revolution of the earth around the sun on its orbit (c) <u>Both of the above</u> (d) None of the above	Cryosphere Effect • Vast Antarctic ice sheet reflects solar radiation, keeping the Southern Hemisphere cooler.
Himalayan rivers are perennial because (a) They flow from inexhaustible springs in the Himalayas (b) <u>They are fed in summer by melting snow of the Himalayas</u> (c) There is continuous rain throughout the year in the catchment area (d) None of the above	Ganga: Origin – Gangotri Glacier, Uttarakhand. Yamuna: Origin – Yamunotri Glacier, Uttarakhand. Brahmaputra: Origin – Angsi Glacier, Tibet. Indus: Origin – Near Lake Mansarovar, Tibet. Chenab: Origin – Himachal Pradesh (Baralacha Pass region). Jhelum: Origin – Verinag, Jammu & Kashmir. Ravi: Origin – Himachal Pradesh (Chamba region). Beas: Origin – Himachal Pradesh (Beas Kund near Rohtang Pass). Sutlej: Origin – Near Lake Rakshastal, Tibet.
Bustard King is found in (a) Assam (b) Himalayan Range (c) Rajasthan (d) Madhya Pradesh	• Species: Great Indian Bustard. • Distribution: Indian subcontinent (mainly Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka). • Special Feature: One of the heaviest flying birds in the world. • Lifespan: 12–15 years. • Diet: Grass seeds, insects (grasshoppers, beetles), small rodents and reptiles. • Habitat: Arid and semi-arid grasslands, open scrublands. • Major Threats: Power-line collisions, habitat loss and fragmentation. • IUCN Status: Critically Endangered. • Wildlife Protection Act, 1972: Schedule I (highest protection). • CITES: Appendix I (no international trade).
Which famous judgment restricted the authority of the Parliament to amend the Constitution so as to damage or destroy its basic or essential features or its basic structure? (a) Golaknath case (b) Balananda Saraswati case (c) Minerva Mills Ltd. and others case (d) <u>Keshavananda Bharti case</u>	
Which of the following courts covers more than one State/Union Territories? (a) Delhi (b) Allahabad (c) <u>Guwahati</u> (d) None of these	The three High Courts in India having jurisdiction over more than one State are: • Punjab and Haryana High Court: Punjab, Haryana and Union Territory of Chandigarh. • Bombay High Court: Maharashtra, Goa and Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. • Gauhati High Court: Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.
Panchayati Raj System was introduced in the year (a) 1948 (b) 1951 (c) <u>1959</u> (d) 1952	
The dispute regarding the election of Prime Minister and President of India can be decided by (a) High Court	

(b) Election Tribunal (c) Chief Election Commissioner <u>(d) None of the above</u>	
Rajya Sabha is dissolved once in (a) 2 years (b) 3 years (c) 6 years <u>(d) It is never dissolved</u>	
Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in (a) Part I of the Constitution (b) Part II of the Constitution (c) Part III of the Constitution <u>(d) Part IV of the Constitution</u>	
China has which type of Parliamentary System? <u>(a) One-party</u> (b) Two-party (c) Multi-party (d) None of these	
Which Amendment of the Constitution gave priority to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights? (a) 36th Amendment (b) 38th Amendment (c) 40th Amendment <u>(d) 42nd Amendment</u>	1. 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975): Made Sikkim the 22nd State of India and ended its protectorate status. 2. 38th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975): Expanded Emergency powers and made proclamations immune from judicial review (partly reversed by 44th Amendment). 3. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976): Known as the "Mini Constitution"; added Socialist, Secular and Integrity to the Preamble; strengthened Centre; curtailed judiciary; extended Lok Sabha tenure to 6 years (later reversed by 44th Amendment).
What does secularism mean? (a) State patronising all religions (b) State having its own religion <u>(c) State having no official religion and citizens are free to follow any religion or faith</u> (d) State having one official religion and showing respect to all other religions	
Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right? (a) Right to equality <u>(b) Right to property</u> (c) Right against exploitation (d) Right to freedom of speech and expression Part: Legal Right under A 300A — Part XII of the Indian Constitution (Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits).	
Acts and Regulations validated by Article 31B are specified in the Constitution (a) Concurrent List (b) State List (c) Union List <u>(d) Ninth Schedule</u>	
On which date was the Constitution of India adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly? (a) 15th August, 1947 (b) 26th January, 1950 <u>(c) 26th November, 1949</u> (d) 30th January, 1948	
1982	
Out of the following the oldest dynasty is (a) Mauryas <u>(b) Nandas</u> (c) Pallavas (d) Guptas	
Lothal is (a) A closed water system (b) A poisonous gas <u>(c) A place in Gujarat where excavations have established a link with the Indus Valley civilisation</u> (d) Legal action taken against defectors Bhogava river	
The script of Indus Valley civilisation was (a) Persian (b) Dravidian (c) Sanskrit	

<u>(d) Undeciphered</u>	
Saka era was introduced by (a) Ashoka <u>(b) Kanishka</u> (c) Chandragupta Maurya (d) Harsha Vardhana	
Ramanuja Acharya gave stress on <u>(a) Bhakti</u> (b) Moksha (c) Dharma (d) None of these	1. Birth & Place: Born at Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu. 2. Vishishtadvaita (Qualified Non-Dualism) – Brahman (Vishnu), soul and matter are real and inseparable. 3. Core Idea: Bhakti (devotion) and Prapatti (self-surrender) as the path to moksha. 4. Rejected Shankara's Advaita; world and soul are not illusion. 5. Body–Soul analogy – world and souls are the body of God. 6. Works: Sri Bhashya, Vedartha Sangraha, Gita Bhashya, Gadyatrayam.
Which of the chronological order for the construction of the following is correct? 1. Taj Mahal 2. Qutab Minar 3. Fatehpur Sikri 4. Agra Fort Select the correct answer from the codes given below: <u>(a) 2, 4, 3, 1</u> (b) 2, 4, 1, 3 (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 2, 3, 4, 1	
Which of the following statements is correct for Guru Nanak? (a) He preached punishment for wicked (b) He preached against Muslims (c) He preached a war society <u>(d) He preached that "God is one"</u>	
he succession of Delhi Sultans to the throne was generally (a) Hereditary <u>(b) After fight between brothers</u> (c) By killing the father (d) Invasion	
<u>The problem was that there was no defined Law of Primogeniture, causing instability from the Delhi Sultans till the Great Moghals.</u>	
The personality who is NOT connected with the 1857 mutiny is <u>(a) Bhagat Singh</u> (b) Lakshmibai (c) Tantia Tope (d) Nana Saheb Battle Of Cinhat is Related to this Revolt	1. Bahadur Shah Zafar: Delhi; proclaimed Emperor of India and became symbolic leader of the revolt. 2. Rani Lakshmibai: Jhansi; led armed resistance and became a symbol of bravery. 3. Nana Sahib: Kanpur; led the revolt and captured Kanpur. 4. Tantia Tope: Kanpur and Central India; notable guerrilla commander. 5. Kunwar Singh: Arrah (Bihar); led the revolt despite advanced age. 6. Begum Hazrat Mahal: Lucknow; led Awadh revolt and opposed British annexation 7. Maulvi Ahmadullah Shah: Faizabad; religious leader who mobilised the masses. 8. Khan Bahadur Khan: Bareilly; led the Rohilla uprising. 9. Bakht Khan: Delhi; organised rebel military operations. 10. Rao Tula Ram: Rewari; mobilised forces in Haryana.
"Once again India leads the world" are the words of (a) S. N. Banerjee (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) None of these	
Who among the following founded Ramakrishna Mission? (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (b) Raja Rammohan Roy <u>(c) Swami Vivekananda</u> (d) None of these	
Who among the following was NOT a moderate? (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) W. C. Banerjee (c) G. K. Gokhale <u>(d) B. G. Tilak</u>	
Dandi March was organised by Gandhiji to <u>(a) Break the salt laws</u> (b) Protest against atrocities on Harijans (c) Oppose Simon Commission (d) Ask for Purna Swaraj	
Non-Cooperation Movement was called off by Gandhiji because	

(a) Of Chauri Chaura incident (b) Government accepted the demands of Indian leaders (c) Of repressive measures adopted by the government (d) None of these	
Civil Disobedience Movement was started in India in 1930 for (a) Home rule (b) Purna Swaraj (c) Non-cooperation with British government (d) Hindu-Muslim unity	
Doctrine of Lapse was adopted as a measure to annex Indian states by (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Clive (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Wellesley	• Doctrine of Lapse – British policy to annex princely states if a ruler died without a natural male heir (adoption not recognised). • Introduced by Lord Dalhousie (Governor-General, 1848–1856). • States Annexed: Satara (1848), Jaitpur (1849), Sambalpur (1849), Udaipur–Chhattisgarh (1852), Jhansi (1853), Nagpur (1854) Awadh 1856 • To expand British territory, curb Indian succession practices and increase revenue and administrative control.
Raja Rammohan Roy was supporter of (a) Sati (b) Widow re-marriage (c) Child marriage (d) Learning of Sanskrit	
Flame of the forest is (a) A tree blossomed with flowers like flame in leafless season (b) Fire developed in the forest due to strong wind (c) A lady who worked for the development of the forests (d) An insect which glows like a flame in the forest	Butea monosperma is a species of Butea native to tropical and sub-tropical parts of South Asia and Southeast Asia. It is also known as flame of the forest, Bengal kino, dhak, palash, and bastard teak. The plant grows across Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, and western Indonesia.^[2]
The purest form of water is obtained from (a) A deep tube well (b) A running stream (c) Hot water spring (d) Heavy rains	Rainwater is produced by the direct condensation of water droplets, it is considered as the purest form of water. Water from rivers, oceans, and all other naturally occurring open water sources evaporates in the presence of the sun, leaving all contaminants behind and forming clouds in the process
Generally speaking, all rocks may be classified into three major groups, such as (a) Marble, limestone, igneous (b) Igneous, limestone, mica (c) Igneous, marble, sedimentary (d) Igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic	
The conclusion that Asia and Africa had a single landmass is provided by (a) The deserts in Asia and Africa (b) The similarity in climate of certain regions of Asia and Africa (c) The finding of same type of fossil in both the regions (d) All of these	
Contour bunding is used (a) To stop the winds in sandy deserts (b) To irrigate desert areas (c) To prevent erosion in hilly areas (d) None of the above	Contour Bunding: Practised in hilly areas; earthen embankments built along contours to reduce surface runoff and soil erosion. Shelterbelts: Planting trees and shrubs to protect fields from strong winds and prevent wind erosion. Terracing: Step-like fields on slopes to slow water flow and reduce soil erosion. Perimeter Runoff Control: Barriers constructed around fields to check surface water flow and prevent erosion. Mixed Cropping & Crop Rotation: Improve soil fertility and reduce nutrient loss, aiding soil conservation.
(a) A kind of fish (b) A submerged platform in waters (c) Drifting organisms in a body of water (d) A kind of animal living under water	Plankton Crash: Sudden, large-scale decline in phytoplankton and/or zooplankton populations in aquatic ecosystems. Importance: Plankton form the base of marine and freshwater food webs.
Which of the following States has the largest coastal line in India? (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh	• Gujarat – ~1,600 km (largest coastline among states) • Andhra Pradesh – ~974 km • Tamil Nadu – ~906 km
Chambal river flows through the States of (a) Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh (b) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa	The Chambal River rises in Madhya Pradesh, flows through Rajasthan, and finally joins the Yamuna in Uttar Pradesh.

<u>(c) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan</u> (d) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Bank</th><th>Tributaries</th></tr> <tr> <td>Right Bank</td><td>Parbati River, Kalisindh River, Mej River</td></tr> <tr> <td>Left Bank</td><td>Banas River, Shipra River, Kunwari River</td></tr> </table>	Bank	Tributaries	Right Bank	Parbati River, Kalisindh River, Mej River	Left Bank	Banas River, Shipra River, Kunwari River
Bank	Tributaries						
Right Bank	Parbati River, Kalisindh River, Mej River						
Left Bank	Banas River, Shipra River, Kunwari River						
200 cm of rainfall, 20°C of temperature and well-drained land is ideal for the cultivation of (a) Rice <u>(b) Tea</u> (c) Coffee (d) Rubber	• Rainfall: Tea requires high rainfall (~150–250 cm) → matches 200 cm • Temperature: Ideal range is 20–25°C → matches 20°C • Soil/Relief: Needs well-drained soil (often on slopes) to avoid waterlogging • Rice: Needs standing water; drainage not preferred • Coffee: Requires moderate rainfall (~150–200 cm) but prefers slightly warmer conditions and shade • Rubber: Needs very high rainfall (>200 cm) and higher temperatures (~25–35°C)						
The largest producer of tea in the world is <u>(a) China</u> (b) Sri Lanka (c) India (d) Malaysia	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>China</td><td>Largest producer of tea</td></tr> <tr> <td>India</td><td>2nd largest producer (also major consumer)</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kenya</td><td>Largest exporter of tea</td></tr> </table>	China	Largest producer of tea	India	2nd largest producer (also major consumer)	Kenya	Largest exporter of tea
China	Largest producer of tea						
India	2nd largest producer (also major consumer)						
Kenya	Largest exporter of tea						
Khetri-Kolar-Singbhum area is associated with (a) Copper, gold, fertiliser and coal <u>(b) Copper, gold, coal and iron</u> (c) Copper, gold, coal and gypsum (d) Iron, gold, coal and copper							
The river which flows between Vindhya and Satpura ranges is <u>(a) Narmada</u> (b) Tapi (c) Mahanadi (d) Godavari							
North India gets rainfall due to (a) Northern cold winds <u>(b) South-West monsoons</u> (c) North-East monsoons (d) Western disturbances							
Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud and Kosi projects are situated on the rivers <u>(a) Sutlej, Mahanadi and Kosi</u> (b) Sutlej, Mahanadi and Purna (c) Mahanadi, Beas, Godavari (d) Beas, Mahanadi, Sutlej							
President of India is elected by (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha <u>(c) Elected representatives of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies</u> (d) People directly	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 1429 1002 1809"> Electoral College (Article 54) • President elected indirectly. • Members: Elected members of both Houses of Parliament. • Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies. • Elected members of Delhi and Puducherry Assemblies. • Nominated members excluded. • Voting by proportional representation. • Single Transferable Vote system. • Secret ballot. </td><td data-bbox="1002 1429 1519 1809"> Removal Process (Article 61) • Removed by impeachment. • Ground: Violation of the Constitution. • Charge can be initiated in either House of Parliament. • Notice must be signed by one-fourth of total members. • Fourteen days' notice required. • Charge investigated by the other House. • Resolution must pass by two-thirds of total membership. • On conviction, President is removed from office. </td></tr> </table>	Electoral College (Article 54) • President elected indirectly. • Members: Elected members of both Houses of Parliament. • Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies. • Elected members of Delhi and Puducherry Assemblies. • Nominated members excluded. • Voting by proportional representation. • Single Transferable Vote system. • Secret ballot.	Removal Process (Article 61) • Removed by impeachment. • Ground: Violation of the Constitution. • Charge can be initiated in either House of Parliament. • Notice must be signed by one-fourth of total members. • Fourteen days' notice required. • Charge investigated by the other House. • Resolution must pass by two-thirds of total membership. • On conviction, President is removed from office.				
Electoral College (Article 54) • President elected indirectly. • Members: Elected members of both Houses of Parliament. • Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies. • Elected members of Delhi and Puducherry Assemblies. • Nominated members excluded. • Voting by proportional representation. • Single Transferable Vote system. • Secret ballot.	Removal Process (Article 61) • Removed by impeachment. • Ground: Violation of the Constitution. • Charge can be initiated in either House of Parliament. • Notice must be signed by one-fourth of total members. • Fourteen days' notice required. • Charge investigated by the other House. • Resolution must pass by two-thirds of total membership. • On conviction, President is removed from office.						
The concept of welfare state is included in the Constitution of India in (a) Preamble (b) Fundamental Rights (c) Fourth Schedule <u>(d) Directive Principles of State Policy</u>							
The dispute regarding the election of President of India is to be referred to (a) Chief Election Commissioner							

(b) Supreme Court (c) Parliament (d) Attorney-General									
If President wants to resign, he should address his resignation letter to the (a) Parliament (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief Justice of India (d) Vice-President	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Article</th><th>Provision</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Article 56(1)(a)</td><td>Resignation of the President</td></tr> <tr> <td>Article 65</td><td>Vice-President acts as President</td></tr> <tr> <td>Article 62</td><td>Election to fill vacancy within 6 months</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Article	Provision	Article 56(1)(a)	Resignation of the President	Article 65	Vice-President acts as President	Article 62	Election to fill vacancy within 6 months
Article	Provision								
Article 56(1)(a)	Resignation of the President								
Article 65	Vice-President acts as President								
Article 62	Election to fill vacancy within 6 months								
Council of Ministers of the Union of India is responsible to (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Prime Minister (c) President (d) Lok Sabha Article 75 {3}									
When a money bill is passed by the Parliament, the President has the power to (a) Amend it (b) Reject it (c) Keep it with him (d) Return it for reconsideration	When a Money Bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament , the President of India has limited powers : • May give assent → Bill becomes law • May withhold assent (absolute veto – very rare) • Cannot return the Money Bill to Parliament for reconsideration								
To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India, provision has been made in the (a) Directive Principles of State Policy (b) Preamble to the Constitution (c) Fundamental Rights (d) Fundamental Duties									
Finance Commission is appointed for (a) Passing the money bills (b) Approving money bills (c) Drafting the budget (d) Making recommendations to the President regarding the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of the taxes									
The 45th Amendment to the Indian Constitution relates to (a) Minorities (b) Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (c) Extension of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (d) None of the above									
Directive Principles of State Policy are included in which part of the Indian Constitution? (a) Part IV (b) Part III (c) Part II (d) Part I									
Panchayati Raj is mainly aimed at (a) Agricultural, rural and industrial development (b) Political awareness among village people (c) Giving training to villagers for fighting elections (d) None of the above									
Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right? (a) Freedom of speech and expression (b) Right to assemble peacefully and without arms (c) Right to property (d) Right to equality									
1983									
The philosophical systems of the Hindus were propounded and properly codified in the (a) Vedic age (b) Maurya age (c) Kanishka age (d) Gupta age	• The six orthodox (Āstika) philosophical systems—Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika, Sāṃkhya, Yoga, Mīmāṃsā, and Vedānta—were formally systematized through authoritative sutras and commentaries in this era. • Scholars like Vyāsa, Vātsyāyana, and Śaṅkara (later) contributed to refining philosophical doctrines. • The Gupta period also saw the consolidation of Smritis, Puranas, and philosophical literature, giving Hindu philosophy a classical and codified form.								

Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Nalanda University? (a) It was an ancient Buddhist learning centre (b) A Chinese Hiuen Tsang studied here <u>(c) We came to know about it only through the writings of Chinese pilgrims</u> (d) It was mainly responsible for spreading Buddhism to China, Japan and South East Asia	Taxila (c. 6th century BCE): Developed during the Gandhara period; flourished under Achaemenid and later Mauryan rule (not founded by a single ruler). Nalanda University (5th century CE): Established by Kumaragupta I of the Gupta dynasty. Vikramashila University (8th century CE): Founded by Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty.						
Ancient Indian architecture reached its zenith during the period of (a) Rajputs (b) Mauryas <u>(c) Guptas</u> (d) None of these							
The following were scholars in ancient India 1. Asvaghosa 2. Vasumitra 3. Nagarjuna 4. Buddhaghosa Which of the above were contemporaries of Kanishka? (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 3 and 4 (c) 1 and 2 only <u>(d) 1, 2 and 3</u>	Asvaghosa • Court poet of Kanishka • Active during the Kushan period (1st–2nd century CE) Vasumitra • Presided over the Fourth Buddhist Council convened by Kanishka at Kashmir • Contemporary of Kanishka Nagarjuna • Lived slightly later (2nd–3rd century CE) → Not a direct contemporary Buddhaghosa • 5th century CE (Gupta period) → Much later						
The following are the rulers of the slave dynasty 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak 2. Iltutmish 3. Qutb-ud-din Balban 4. Nasir-ud-din Mahmud The correct order in which these sultans ruled over India is	<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="526 846 1107 1025"> 1. Mamluk / Slave Dynasty (1206–1290) • Qutb ud-Din Aibak – Founder (1206–1210) • Iltutmish – Consolidated Sultanate; introduced Iqta system • Razia Sultana – First woman ruler (1236–1240) • Ghiyas ud din Balban – Strong monarchy; “Blood & Iron” policy </td><td data-bbox="1107 846 1509 1025"> 2. Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320) • Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji – Founder • Alauddin Khalji – Market reforms; southern expeditions; Mongol resistance </td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="526 1025 1107 1196"> 3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414) • Ghiyas ud din Tughlaq – Founder • Muhammad bin Tughlaq – Token currency; capital shift to Daulatabad • Firoz Shah Tughlaq – Public works; canals; welfare measures </td><td data-bbox="1107 1025 1509 1196"> 4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451) • Khizr Khan – Founder (appointed by Timur) • Mubarak Shah (notable ruler) </td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="526 1196 1509 1312"> 5. Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526) • Bahlul Lodi – Founder • Sikandar Lodi – Founded Agra • Ibrahim Lodi – Defeated by Babur in 1526 (First Battle of Panipat) </td></tr> </table>	1. Mamluk / Slave Dynasty (1206–1290) • Qutb ud-Din Aibak – Founder (1206–1210) • Iltutmish – Consolidated Sultanate; introduced Iqta system • Razia Sultana – First woman ruler (1236–1240) • Ghiyas ud din Balban – Strong monarchy; “Blood & Iron” policy	2. Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320) • Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji – Founder • Alauddin Khalji – Market reforms; southern expeditions; Mongol resistance	3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414) • Ghiyas ud din Tughlaq – Founder • Muhammad bin Tughlaq – Token currency; capital shift to Daulatabad • Firoz Shah Tughlaq – Public works; canals; welfare measures	4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451) • Khizr Khan – Founder (appointed by Timur) • Mubarak Shah (notable ruler)	5. Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526) • Bahlul Lodi – Founder • Sikandar Lodi – Founded Agra • Ibrahim Lodi – Defeated by Babur in 1526 (First Battle of Panipat)	
1. Mamluk / Slave Dynasty (1206–1290) • Qutb ud-Din Aibak – Founder (1206–1210) • Iltutmish – Consolidated Sultanate; introduced Iqta system • Razia Sultana – First woman ruler (1236–1240) • Ghiyas ud din Balban – Strong monarchy; “Blood & Iron” policy	2. Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320) • Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji – Founder • Alauddin Khalji – Market reforms; southern expeditions; Mongol resistance						
3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320–1414) • Ghiyas ud din Tughlaq – Founder • Muhammad bin Tughlaq – Token currency; capital shift to Daulatabad • Firoz Shah Tughlaq – Public works; canals; welfare measures	4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451) • Khizr Khan – Founder (appointed by Timur) • Mubarak Shah (notable ruler)						
5. Lodi Dynasty (1451–1526) • Bahlul Lodi – Founder • Sikandar Lodi – Founded Agra • Ibrahim Lodi – Defeated by Babur in 1526 (First Battle of Panipat)							
Who represented India at the Chicago Conference of World Religions in 1893? <u>(a) Swami Vivekananda</u> (b) Swami Dayananda (c) Swami Abhedananda (d) Ramakrishna Paramhansa							
Some persons who were close associates of Gandhi died recently. They were <u>(a) Anandmayi Ma, Pyarelal, Vinoba Bhave</u> (b) Mira Behn, J. P. Narayan, Lord Mountbatten, Manibhai Desai (c) J. B. Kripalani, Mahadev Desai, Pyarelal (d) Sarla Behn, J. B. Kripalani, Mira Behn							
The theory of economic drain from India to England was propounded by <u>(a) Dadabhai Naoroji</u> (b) R. C. Dutt (c) G. Tilak (d) L. K. Jha							
The capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in the year (a) 1905 <u>(b) 1911</u> (c) 1912 (d) 1916							
Who can be called the father of local self-government in India? <u>(a) Lord Ripon</u> (b) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Minto							

(d) Lord Dufferin							
Indian National Congress was founded by (a) W. C. Banerjee (b) A. O. Hume (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Annie Besant							
The Indian national movement became organised for the first time in (a) 1885 (b) 1857 (c) 1905–06 (d) 1916–17 Home rule movements							
The first great experiment of Gandhiji in ‘Satyagraha’ took place in (a) South Africa (b) Champaran (c) Bardoli (d) Ahmedabad							
After Chauri Chaura incident in which 22 policemen were killed, the result was that (a) Gandhiji started his Dandi March (b) Gandhiji called off the non-cooperation campaign (c) Gandhiji withdrew from the movement (d) Gandhiji went to jail							
The first attempt of introducing trade links with India were by (a) Dutch (b) French (c) Portuguese (d) English PDEF							
Match the following A. Lord Dalhousie B. Lord William Bentinck C. Lord Ripon D. Lord Curzon 1. Prohibition of Sati 2. Local Self-Government 3. Division of Bengal 4. Doctrine of Lapse Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 (b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 (d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1							
The demand for Pakistan was made by the Muslim League for the first time in (a) 1938 (b) 1940 (c) 1941 (d) 1946 @LAHORE SESSION							
Which of the following events is not correctly matched? (a) Liberation of Goa — 1961 (b) Death of Jawaharlal Nehru — 1966 { 1964 } (c) Indo-China War — 1962 (d) First General Elections — 1951–52							
The following are the events in national movement 1. Champaran Satyagraha 2. Non-Cooperation Movement 3. Quit India Movement 4. Dandi March The correct chronological order is (a) 1, 2, 4, 3 (b) 1, 4, 2, 3 (c) 2, 1, 4, 3 (d) 4, 1, 2, 3							
Match the following correctly A. Ramakrishna Mission B. Arya Samaj C. Brahmo Samaj D. Prarthana Samaj 1. Swami Dayanand		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Ramakrishna Mission</td><td>Swami Vivekananda</td><td>1897, Belur</td><td>Practical Vedanta, service to humanity, harmony of religions</td></tr> </table>		Ramakrishna Mission	Swami Vivekananda	1897, Belur	Practical Vedanta, service to humanity, harmony of religions
Ramakrishna Mission	Swami Vivekananda	1897, Belur	Practical Vedanta, service to humanity, harmony of religions				

2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy 3. Keshab Chandra Sen 4. Swami Vivekananda Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3 (b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4 (c) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 (d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1	<table><tr><td>Arya Samaj</td><td>Swami Dayananda Saraswati</td><td>1875, Bombay</td><td>Back to the Vedas, monotheism, rejection of idol worship, social reform</td></tr><tr><td>Brahmo Samaj</td><td>Raja Ram Mohan Roy</td><td>1828, Calcutta</td><td>Monotheism, rationalism, opposition to social evils like sati</td></tr><tr><td>Prarthana Samaj</td><td>Atmaram Pandurang</td><td>1867, Bombay</td><td>Social reform, monotheism, women education, caste equality</td></tr></table>	Arya Samaj	Swami Dayananda Saraswati	1875, Bombay	Back to the Vedas, monotheism, rejection of idol worship, social reform	Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	1828, Calcutta	Monotheism, rationalism, opposition to social evils like sati	Prarthana Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang	1867, Bombay	Social reform, monotheism, women education, caste equality
Arya Samaj	Swami Dayananda Saraswati	1875, Bombay	Back to the Vedas, monotheism, rejection of idol worship, social reform										
Brahmo Samaj	Raja Ram Mohan Roy	1828, Calcutta	Monotheism, rationalism, opposition to social evils like sati										
Prarthana Samaj	Atmaram Pandurang	1867, Bombay	Social reform, monotheism, women education, caste equality										
Which of the following is/are correct? Newspaper and founder A. Leader — annie besant B. Yugantar — mk gandhi C. Young India — Aurobindo ghosh (a) A and C are correct (b) B and D are correct (c) A and B are correct (d) none	● Mahatma Gandhi: <i>Indian Opinion, Young India, Navjivan, Harijan, Harijan Bandhu, Harijan Sevak.</i> ● Bal Gangadhar Tilak: <i>Kesari</i> (Marathi), <i>Mahratta</i> (English). ● Annie Besant: <i>New India, Commonweal.</i> ● Abul Kalam Azad: <i>Al-Hilal, Al-Balagh.</i> ● Aurobindo Ghosh: <i>Bande Mataram, Karmayogin.</i> ● Surendranath Banerjee: <i>The Bengalee.</i> ● G. Subramania Iyer: <i>The Hindu.</i> ● Sisirkumar Ghosh: <i>Amrita Bazar Patrika.</i> ● Mohammad Ali Jauhar: <i>Comrade, Hamdard.</i> ● Dadabhai Naoroji: <i>Rast Goftar.</i> ● Lala Lajpat Rai: <i>The People, Young India (earlier).</i> ● Bipin Chandra Pal: <i>New India; contributor to Bande Mataram.</i> ● Jawaharlal Nehru: <i>National Herald.</i>												
Arrange the following in chronological order 1. Home Rule League 2. Swadeshi Movement 3. Bardoli Movement 4. Round Table Conference (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 2, 1, 3, 4 (c) 3, 1, 4, 2 (d) 4, 2, 1, 3	<table><tr><td>Swadeshi Movement</td><td>1905</td></tr><tr><td>Home Rule League</td><td>1916</td></tr><tr><td>Bardoli Movement</td><td>1928</td></tr><tr><td>Round Table Conference</td><td>1930–1932</td></tr></table>	Swadeshi Movement	1905	Home Rule League	1916	Bardoli Movement	1928	Round Table Conference	1930–1932				
Swadeshi Movement	1905												
Home Rule League	1916												
Bardoli Movement	1928												
Round Table Conference	1930–1932												
The first session of Indian National Congress in 1885 was held at (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Lahore (d) Lucknow	<table><tr><td>Bombay</td><td>1885</td><td>Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee</td></tr><tr><td>Calcutta</td><td>1906</td><td>Dadabhai Naoroji</td></tr><tr><td>Lahore</td><td>1929</td><td>Jawaharlal Nehru</td></tr><tr><td>Lucknow</td><td>1916</td><td>Ambica Charan Mazumdar</td></tr></table>	Bombay	1885	Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee	Calcutta	1906	Dadabhai Naoroji	Lahore	1929	Jawaharlal Nehru	Lucknow	1916	Ambica Charan Mazumdar
Bombay	1885	Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee											
Calcutta	1906	Dadabhai Naoroji											
Lahore	1929	Jawaharlal Nehru											
Lucknow	1916	Ambica Charan Mazumdar											
Who gave the ‘Communal Award’ in India? (a) C. R. Attlee (b) Ramsay Macdonald (c) Stafford Cripps (d) None of the above	○ Depressed Classes, Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans, women ○ Muslims: ■ Weightage in provinces where they were a minority ○ Women: ■ 3% reservation in all provinces except NWFP ○ Special interests: ■ Seats for labourers, landlords, traders, industrialists ○ Bombay Province: ■ 7 seats for Marathas												
Quit India Movement was launched in (a) 1936 (b) 1941 (c) 1942 (d) 1947													
Which of the following was mainly responsible for the transfer of power by the British to India? (a) Cabinet Mission Plan (b) Attlee Declaration (c) Simon Commission (d) Mountbatten Declaration	1. Mountbatten Declaration (June 3 Plan, 1947): Announced by Lord Mountbatten as the final plan for transfer of power. 2. Partition of British India into India and Pakistan accepted in principle. 3. Creation of two sovereign Dominions – India and Pakistan. 4. Punjab and Bengal to be partitioned on district-wise majority; Boundary Commissions constituted. 5. Princely States given option to accede to India or Pakistan (independence theoretically allowed but impractical). 6. Separate Constituent Assemblies for India and Pakistan to frame their constitutions. 7. Transfer of power advanced from June 1948 to 15 August 1947.												
Which of the following events is not correct? (a) Salt Satyagraha — 1930													

(b) Gandhiji went to jail — 1931 (c) Dandi March — 1930 <u>(d) Quit India Movement — 1941</u>											
Assertion: Great Britain gave India independence on August 15, 1947. Reason: Great Britain became weak after her involvement in World War II. (a) Both A and R are true but R is not the reason for A <u>(b) Both A and R are true and R is the reason for A</u> (c) Neither A nor R is correct (d) A is correct but R is wrong											
Tropical rain forests appear in which of the following regions? (a) South America, South Africa and Central Europe (b) Central America, parts of Australia, Guinea Coast <u>(c) Congo basin, Central America, South East Asia</u> (d) North and South of the Congo basin											
Mulching the soil is a process whereby (a) Big pieces of soil are broken down into smaller pieces (b) The field is irrigated at regular intervals (c) Transplanting of seedlings takes place <u>(d) Loose material, dung, etc. are laid on the ground to prevent excessive evaporation or erosion of the soil</u>											
Which of the following is favourable for the formation of deltas? (a) Calm winds (b) Sheltering coasts (c) No large lakes in the river course <u>(d) currents and tides</u>	Delta is a “depositional feature of a river formed at the mouth of the river. These are wetlands that form as rivers empty their water and sediment into another body of water, such as an ocean, lake, or another river. It is a characteristic feature of a river in its senile stage (old) .										
The tropical deciduous trees shed their leaves in summer (a) Leaves get dried up due to excessive heat <u>(b) To prevent excessive loss of water through transpiration</u> (c) Because rainfall is inadequate (d) Days are longer											
Match the following: A. Gonds B. Eskimos C. Lapps D. Moplahs 1. Central India 2. Canada 3. Norway 4. Kerala The correct answer is: (a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2 (b) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 (c) A-2, B-4, C-2, D-3 (d) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Community</th><th>Correct Region</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Gonds</td><td>Central India</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Eskimos</td><td>Canada</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Lapps</td><td>Norway</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Moplahs</td><td>Kerala</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Community	Correct Region	A. Gonds	Central India	B. Eskimos	Canada	C. Lapps	Norway	D. Moplahs	Kerala
Community	Correct Region										
A. Gonds	Central India										
B. Eskimos	Canada										
C. Lapps	Norway										
D. Moplahs	Kerala										
In which part of India do tea and coffee plantations overlap? (a) South India (b) East India (c) South East India <u>(d) South West India</u>	Tea and coffee plantations overlap in the Nilgiri Hills , located in the Western Ghats , covering parts of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka .										
Lucerne is a <u>(a) Foliage crop</u> (b) Cereal crop (c) Fruit crop (d) Fibre crop	Lucerne (also called alfalfa) is a perennial leguminous fodder crop , widely grown for green fodder and hay . It is rich in protein and improves soil fertility through nitrogen fixation .										
Indian agriculture largely depends for its water supply on (a) Rivers (b) Wells <u>(c) Monsoon rains</u> (d) Desalinated marine water											
To check the expansion of the Thar Desert, which of the following measures should be taken? (a) Construction of dams <u>(b) Afforestation</u> (c) Construction of canals (d) Artificial rain											
Which of the following rivers flows westward?											

(a) Krishna (b) Cauvery (c) Mahanadi <u>(d) Narmada</u>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>East-Flowing (to Bay of Bengal)</th><th>West-Flowing (to Arabian Sea)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Ganga River</td><td>Narmada River</td></tr> <tr> <td>Yamuna River</td><td>Tapi River</td></tr> <tr> <td>Brahmaputra River</td><td>Mahi River</td></tr> <tr> <td>Godavari River</td><td>Periyar River</td></tr> <tr> <td>Krishna River</td><td>Sabarmati River</td></tr> <tr> <td>Kaveri River</td><td>Luni River</td></tr> <tr> <td>Mahanadi River</td><td>Sharavathi River</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pennar River</td><td>Mandovi River</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	East-Flowing (to Bay of Bengal)	West-Flowing (to Arabian Sea)	Ganga River	Narmada River	Yamuna River	Tapi River	Brahmaputra River	Mahi River	Godavari River	Periyar River	Krishna River	Sabarmati River	Kaveri River	Luni River	Mahanadi River	Sharavathi River	Pennar River	Mandovi River
East-Flowing (to Bay of Bengal)	West-Flowing (to Arabian Sea)																		
Ganga River	Narmada River																		
Yamuna River	Tapi River																		
Brahmaputra River	Mahi River																		
Godavari River	Periyar River																		
Krishna River	Sabarmati River																		
Kaveri River	Luni River																		
Mahanadi River	Sharavathi River																		
Pennar River	Mandovi River																		
In which of the following cities can never see the sun shine overhead at noon? <u>(a) Delhi</u> (b) Visakhapatnam (c) Trivandrum (d) Bangalore																			
The country scene is one of desolation, with dry, deep and narrow gullies. There is little vegetation and that too thorny shrub variety. Human settlements are scarce. The scene may belong to <u>(a) West Rajasthan</u> (b) Bundelkhand region (c) Malwa region (d) Chambal valley																			
In which of the following legislatures can a non-member be the Presiding Officer? (a) Lok Sabha <u>(b) Rajya Sabha</u> (c) Vidhan Sabha (d) None of these																			
The reorganisation of Indian States on a linguistic basis took place in (a) 1947 (b) 1950 <u>(c) 1956</u> (d) 1962	Fazal ALi Commission _ accepted linguistic Reorganisation as basis for demarcation + Rejected “one language–one state”																		
Which one of the following is not a piece of social legislation? <u>(a) The Immoral Offences and Girls Trafficking Act</u> (b) The Maintenance of Internal Security Act (c) The Abolition of Untouchability (Offences) Act (d) The Special Marriage Act																			
It is often said that the key to the minds of the makers of our Constitution lies in <u>(a) Preamble</u> (b) Fundamental Rights (c) Fundamental Duties (d) Directive Principles of State Policy																			
1984																			
Stagflation refers to (a) Constant rate of inflation (b) Low inflation with high recession (c) High inflation with low recession (d) High inflation and recession	Stagflation = Stagnation (low/negative growth, high unemployment) + Inflation (high prices) It is a rare and difficult economic condition for policymakers. Stagflation – High inflation + recession Reflation – Inflation induced to revive economy Deflation – Negative inflation (price fall)																		
Mica is abundantly used in which of the following industries? <u>(a) Cement</u> (b) Plastic (c) Electrical (d) Fire resistance bricks	MICA • Uses: ○ Electrical & electronics industry ○ Toothpaste (mild abrasive) ○ Cosmetics (glittery appearance) ○ States : AP > RJ > OD Cement :																		

	- RJ > AP — production - Limestone reserves RJ Largest
Mixed farming means (a) Simultaneous cultivation of a number of crops in a single field (b) Alternate cropping in a field (c) Growing fruits and vegetables in the same field <u>(d) None of these</u> Agri with Allied Activities	
Which of the following sectors mobilises maximum savings? (a) Corporate sector <u>(b) Banking sector</u> (c) Other financial institutions (d) None of these	
The steel industry in India is lagging behind its objectives due to less availability of (a) Iron ore <u>(b) Coking coal</u> (c) Power (d) Technology	
The most appropriate source of energy for cooking and lighting purposes in rural India is (a) <u>Biogas</u> (b) Solar energy (c) Nuclear energy (d) Tidal energy	- PM UJJWALA 2.0 - Launched in 2016 - EXclusions - Males - Already have LPG connection
World Bank loan is given to (a) Make available the currency of a particular country in case of shortage <u>(b) Countries for sound projects for development</u> (c) Improve the social and cultural conditions of a country (d) None of these	
Price rise goes in favour of those who are <u>(a) Debtors</u> (b) Pensioners (c) Businessmen (d) Government servants	Debtors: Gain; repay loans with money of lower real value. Creditors: Lose; receive money with reduced purchasing power. Equity Holders / Shareholders: Gain; company profits and dividends may rise with inflation. Bond / Debenture Holders: Lose; fixed interest leads to lower real returns.
Assertion (A): Though three decades have passed since Independence, still many people are living below the poverty line in India. Reason (R): Five-Year Plans have failed to achieve the targeted growth rate. (a) A and R both are incorrect (b) A is correct but R is incorrect <u>(c) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (d) A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A	
According to UN report on the world's population, the year in which world population will be zero is (a) 2000 AD (b) 2025 AD (c) 2050 AD <u>(d) 2095 AD</u> World population projected to reach 9.8 billion in 2050, and 11.2 billion in 2100 - UN	
Maximum revenue is being earned from (a) Excise (b) Customs <u>(c) Income tax</u> (d) Corporation tax	Borrowings & other 24% > Income tax 22% > GST 18% > corporation tax 17%
Rigveda, the oldest of the Vedas, chiefly contains <u>(a) Collection of hymns to gods</u> (b) Methods of Vedic yajnas (c) Early Aryan culture (d) Origin and works of Hindu god 3rd Mandal — Gayatri mantra	
Major difference between 'Varna' and 'Jati' is that (a) Jatis are limited whereas Varnas are unlimited (b) Jatis are only four whereas Varnas are many <u>(c) Varnas are only four whereas Jatis are many</u> (d) Jati is decided by birth but not Varna	

Ajanta paintings depict (a) Ramayana (b) Mahabharata (c) <u>Jatakas</u> (d) Panchatantra	Padmapani Bodhisattva: Compassionate Bodhisattva depicted holding a lotus. Vajrapani Bodhisattva: Protector figure symbolizing power and strength. Jataka Tales: Stories of the previous lives of the Buddha conveying moral lessons. Mahajanaka Jataka: Teaches renunciation and righteousness. Chaddanta Jataka: Emphasizes sacrifice and compassion.												
Which of the following presents the most significant features of Indus Valley Civilisation? (a) Buildings with perfect arches (b) <u>Use of burnt mud bricks</u> (c) Use of sun-dried mud bricks (d) None of these													
What was the main feature of the Maurya dynasty in India? (a) <u>Education was widespread</u> (b) Terrorists were driven out of Sind and Punjab (c) Removal of land tax for the first time (d) Decentralisation of administration													
Indus Valley Civilisation was spread over (a) Baluchistan, Sind, Punjab and Rajasthan (b) Sind, Punjab and Kashmir (c) <u>Afghanistan, Sind, Punjab, Rajasthan and Kashmir</u> (d) None of these	<table><tr><td>Northernmost</td><td> Shortugai Manda </td><td> - Afghanistan (Amu Darya) - Kashmir </td></tr><tr><td>Southernmost</td><td>Daimabad</td><td>Maharashtra, India</td></tr><tr><td>Easternmost</td><td>Alamgirpur</td><td>Uttar Pradesh, India</td></tr><tr><td>Westernmost</td><td>Sutkagendor</td><td>Balochistan, Pakistan</td></tr></table>	Northernmost	Shortugai Manda	- Afghanistan (Amu Darya) - Kashmir	Southernmost	Daimabad	Maharashtra, India	Easternmost	Alamgirpur	Uttar Pradesh, India	Westernmost	Sutkagendor	Balochistan, Pakistan
Northernmost	Shortugai Manda	- Afghanistan (Amu Darya) - Kashmir											
Southernmost	Daimabad	Maharashtra, India											
Easternmost	Alamgirpur	Uttar Pradesh, India											
Westernmost	Sutkagendor	Balochistan, Pakistan											
Main preachings of Buddha were in regard to (a) <u>Right faith and conduct</u> (b) Love of God (c) Practice of rituals (d) Idol worship													
In whose reign Mughal painting was at its zenith? (a) <u>Jahangir</u> (b) Babur (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb													
Ramanujacharya advocated (a) Dvaita (b) Advaita (c) <u>Bhakti cult</u> (d) Vaishnavism	Viśiṣṭādvaita (Qualified Non-Dualism): Brahman is one but qualified by attributes – <i>cit</i> (souls), <i>acit</i> (matter) and <i>Īśvara</i>. Saguna Brahman: Brahman with qualities, identified with Vishnu/Narayana. Path to Moksha: Bhakti (devotion) as the main means of liberation. Śaraṇāgati: Complete surrender to God. Social Idea: Salvation open to all irrespective of caste. Proponent: Ramanujacharya propounded Viśiṣṭādvaita Vedānta emphasizing devotion and surrender to a personal Brahman.												
Who established four Maths in four corners of India? (a) <u>Adi Shankaracharya</u> (b) Bhaskara (c) Ramanujacharya (d) None of these	• Śrīgeri Matha – South (Karnataka) • Jyotir Matha (Joshimath) – North (Uttarakhand) • Govardhan Matha – East (Puri, Odisha) • Śārada Matha – West (Dwarka, Gujarat)												
Which of the following is NOT true about the paintings of Mughal period? (a) <u>Religious scenes were depicted</u> (b) Scenes of nature were depicted (c) Court and cultural scenes were depicted to balance communal harmony (d) Scenes of battles were depicted													
Bhakti cult laid emphasis on (a) Idol worship (b) Universal brotherhood (c) <u>Devotion to God</u> (d) None of these													
Write the correct chronological order of the following events A. Shifting of capital from Delhi to Daulatabad B. First Battle of Panipat C. Second Battle of Tarain Select the correct answer using the codes below: (a) A, B, C													

(b) C, B, A <u>(c) C, A, B</u> (d) A, C, B											
Match the following A. Krishnadeva Raya B. Hyder Ali C. Afghans and Turks D. Sher Shah 1. Construction of roads and land reforms 2. Poems in Telugu 3. Mosques 4. Construction of forts and arches Select the correct answer from the codes below: (a) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4 <u>(b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1</u> (c) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1											
What is the correct order of the following? A. First Battle of Panipat B. Second Battle of Tarain C. Establishment of East India Company <u>(a) B, A, C</u> (b) A, B, C (c) C, A, B (d) C, B, A											
Ruins of Vijayanagar empire can be seen at (a) Hospet <u>(b) Hampi</u> (c) Halebid (d) Madurai											
Who was the leader of the Depressed Classes in the pre-Independence period? (a) Ram Manohar Lohia <u>(b) B. R. Ambedkar</u> (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Jawaharlal Nehru											
Which of the following statements about Mahatma Gandhi is correct in connection with India's independence? (a) He was the happiest man <u>(b) He was a very disillusioned man</u> (c) He had full satisfaction about achievements (d) He was happy with the formation of Pakistan											
In the 19th century the people who participated in the national movement were mostly (a) Zamindars (b) Rich people <u>(c) Educated middle class</u> (d) Poor people											
Which of the following pairs is incorrect? (a) Lal, Bal, Pal — Extremist Group (b) Annie Besant — Home Rule Movement (c) Gandhi — Dandi March <u>(d) None of these</u>											
Swaraj Party was established to (a) Share power in the Government (b) Ask the British to leave India <u>(c) Enter the Councils and wreck the Government from within</u> (d) Ask the people to fight against the British	1. Swaraj Party – Year: 1923. 2. Founders: Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru. 3. Objective: Enter legislative councils to obstruct British policies from within (Council Entry Programme) 4. Won many seats in the 1923 elections and formed strong opposition in Central and Provincial Legislative Councils. 5. Exposed limitations of the Government of India Act 1919 and disrupted colonial administration through obstructionist tactics.										
Write the correct chronological order of the following annexations. 1. Oudh 2. Upper Burma 3. Punjab Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 3, 2, 1 (b) 1, 2, 3 (c) 2, 3, 1 <u>(d) 3, 1, 2</u>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Oudh (Awadh)</td><td>1856</td><td>Lord Dalhousie</td></tr> <tr> <td>Upper Burma</td><td>1886</td><td>Lord Dufferin</td></tr> <tr> <td>Punjab</td><td>1849</td><td>Lord Dalhousie</td></tr> </table>		Oudh (Awadh)	1856	Lord Dalhousie	Upper Burma	1886	Lord Dufferin	Punjab	1849	Lord Dalhousie
Oudh (Awadh)	1856	Lord Dalhousie									
Upper Burma	1886	Lord Dufferin									
Punjab	1849	Lord Dalhousie									

What was the objective of the Home Rule Movement? (a) Self-government at all levels (b) Eradication of evils like Sati in the Indian community (c) Participation in Indian National Movement <u>(d) Boycott of foreign goods</u>	
What is most significant regarding partition of Bengal in 1905? (a) The English undertook partition without consulting the local population (b) The English established that they were strong people (c) Muslims were separated from other people <u>(d) This paved the way for involvement of people in national movement</u>	
What is the correct chronological order of the following? 1. First Round Table Conference 2. Gandhi–Irwin Pact 3. Simon Commission 4. Cripps Mission Select the correct answer from the codes given below: <u>(a) 3 1 2 4</u>	1. First Round Table Conference (1930–31, London): Participants – British government, Indian princes, minorities, Liberals and Muslims; Indian National Congress absent due to Civil Disobedience Movement. 2. Second Round Table Conference (1931, London): Participants – Mahatma Gandhi (sole Congress representative), British government and minorities; Gandhi attended after Gandhi–Irwin Pact; deadlock over minority representation. 3. Third Round Table Conference (1932, London): Participants – British government and minority groups; INC and Gandhi absent ; outcome led to the Communal Award (1932) .
Who was the person behind conversion of East India Company from a trading company into a regional power? (a) Lord Warren Hastings <u>(b) Lord Clive</u> (c) Lord Dalhousie (d) Lord Wellesley	
Who had founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784? (a) Lord Clive (b) Lord Warren Hastings (c) Queen Victoria <u>(d) William Jones</u>	- Promotion of Oriental studies; study of Indian languages, history, philosophy, culture (esp. Sanskrit) - Declared an institution of national importance
Assertion (A): The revolt of 1857 failed. Reason (R): It lacked adequate organization and military power. (a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A (b) A is correct but R is incorrect <u>(c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (d) A and R are incorrect	
Assertion (A): Lal, Bal and Pal formed an extremist group in the Indian National Congress. Reason (R): They were revolutionary leaders. (a) A and R are correct <u>(b) A is correct but R is incorrect</u> (c) A and R are incorrect (d) A is incorrect but R is correct	
Assertion (A): In 1946 in Bombay the ratings of the Royal Indian Navy rose in open mutiny against the British. Reason (R): The Royal Indian Navy joined the INA. (a) A and R are correct <u>(b) A is correct but R is incorrect</u> (c) A is incorrect but R is correct (d) A and R are incorrect	Royal Indian Navy (RIN) Mutiny of 1946 , which began in Bombay and spread to other ports. Reason (R): <i>The Royal Indian Navy joined the INA.</i> Incorrect — The RIN did not join the Indian National Army (INA) . The mutiny was inspired by factors like poor service conditions, racial discrimination, and sympathy for INA trials, but it was not a merger or joining of the INA.
What does “Roaring Forties” refer to? (a) The tract of stormy westerly winds between latitudes 20°–30°S (b) Whirl winds caused in Atlantic Ocean <u>(c) The region between latitudes 40°S–50°S where the prevailing westerly winds blow over the open oceans with great regularity and strength</u> (d) None of these	1. Doldrums (ITCZ): 0°–5° N/S; equatorial low-pressure belt with calm winds and heavy convectional rainfall. 2. Horse Latitudes: Around 30° N & S; subtropical high-pressure zone with descending air and dry calm conditions. 3. Trade Winds: 30° to 0°; steady easterly winds blowing toward the equator. 4. Westerlies: 30°–60°; prevailing winds of mid-latitudes blowing from west to east. 5. Roaring Forties: 40°–50° S; strong persistent westerlies with rough seas. 6. Furious Fifties: 50°–60° S; very intense westerlies and frequent storms. 7. Screaming Sixties: 60°–70° S; extremely violent winds near the Antarctic Circumpolar Current. 8. Polar Easterlies: 60°–90°; cold dry winds blowing from polar high-pressure areas.
The North Atlantic Sea route is regarded as an important international trade route because (a) It is the oldest sea route <u>(b) It connects two industrially developed parts of the world</u> (c) Trade winds help the shipping (d) There are lesser number of sea storms in this waterway	

Grenada is situated in (a) Pacific Ocean (b) Indian Ocean <u>(c) Caribbean Sea</u> (d) Mediterranean Sea	
Sargasso Sea is situated in	Situated in the North Atlantic Ocean , uniquely bounded by ocean currents (Gulf Stream, North Atlantic Drift, Canary Current, and North Equatorial Current) rather than by land.
Arrange the following three atmospheric layers starting from the surface of the earth A. Stratosphere B. Ionosphere C. Troposphere Codes: (a) A, B, C <u>(b) C, A, B</u> (c) A, C, B (d) C, B, A	
Match the following A. Lignite B. Coal C. Mica 1. Jharia 2. Hazaribagh 3. Neyveli Codes: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3 <u>(b) A-3, B-1, C-2</u> (c) A-2, B-3, C-1 (d) A-1, B-3, C-2 A–Neyveli B–Jharia C–Hazaribagh	
Iron ore mines are located in which of the following group of places? (a) Bokaro, Balaghat, Hazaribagh (b) Singhbhum, Monghyr, Singareni (c) Jharia, Raniganj, Wardha <u>(d) Singhbhum, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar</u>	
The most indigenous atomic power plant is situated at (a) Kota (b) Trombay (c) Tarapur <u>(d) Kalpakkam</u>	
The first geostationary satellite launched by India is (a) Aryabhata <u>(b) APPLE</u> (c) Bhaskara (d) INSAT-1B	
Which of the following discoveries is/are associated with Einstein? 1. Theory of relativity 2. Quantum theory 3. Radio activity 4. Rocket propulsion The correct options are <u>(a) 1 and 2</u> (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1 only	
The Indian Space Research Organisation is situated at (a) Trivandrum <u>(b) Bangalore</u> (c) Ahmedabad (d) Thumba	
Chips used in integrated circuits in computers are made of (a) Mica (b) Manganese <u>(c) Silicon</u> (d) Zinc	
India has decided to acquire ____ to match Pakistan's F-16 (a) Jaguars (b) Mirage-2000 <u>(c) MIG-29</u> (d) Harpoon	

Who decides whether a Bill is a 'Money Bill' or not? <u>(a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha</u> (b) President (c) Vice-President (d) Prime Minister	
Which one of the following is part of the Preamble of the Constitution of India? <u>(a) We, the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic</u> (b) We, the members of the Parliament, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution (c) We, the people of Constituent Assembly, do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution (d) None of the above	WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation; IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.
Sarkaria Commission has been set up to study <u>(a) Centre-State relations</u> (b) Inter-State relations (c) Financial aid to States (d) Splitting of LIC	
Being a non-member who among the following can participate without voting in the proceedings of either House of Parliament? (a) Vice-President (b) Chief Justice of India (c) Comptroller & Auditor-General <u>(d) Attorney-General</u>	
The Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution contains (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Directive Principles <u>(c) A list of 18 languages recognised by the Constitution</u> (d) Number of States and Union Territories	Now 22 Languages 21st CAAA — Sindhi 71st CAAA — KMN 92nd CAAA — BDSM
Match the following: A. Chief Election Commissioner B. Speaker of Lok Sabha C. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha 1. Elected by members of Rajya Sabha 2. Appointed by the President 3. Elected by members of Lok Sabha Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3 <u>(b) A-2, B-3, C-1</u> (c) A-3, B-2, C-1 (d) None of these	
Mandal Commission report pertains to other <u>(a) Backward Classes</u> (b) Minorities (c) Scheduled Castes (d) Scheduled Tribes	
A good citizen is one who is <u>(a) Conscious of social obligations</u> (b) Not bothered about anything (c) Educated (d) Rich in cultural heritage CONNECTION WITH FDs	
The following States were created after 1960. Arrange them in chronological order A. Haryana B. Meghalaya C. Sikkim D. Nagaland Codes: (a) B, A, C, D <u>(b) D, A, C, B</u> (c) B, A, D, C (d) A, B, D, C	
Centre-State financial relations are looked after by <u>(a) Finance Commission</u>	

- (b) Sarkaria Commission
(c) Ministry of Finance
(d) Planning Commission

Which is correct?

- (a) Lok Sabha cannot be dissolved before 5 years
(b) Rajya Sabha lasts only for 6 years
(c) Lok Sabha can be dissolved before 5 years
(d) Life of Lok Sabha can be extended indefinitely

1985

Uttar Pradesh tops the list of sugarcane producing States in India. Which of the following States occupies the second position in this regard?

- (a) Maharashtra
(b) Bihar
(c) Karnataka
(d) Madhya Pradesh

UP (~50%) > MH (~18%) > KA (~8.88%)

The year of 'Great Divide' in Indian demography is

- (a) 1905
(b) 1947
(c) 1921
(d) 1965

Gautam Buddha attained Nirvana at

- (a) Bodhi Gaya
(b) Sarnath
(c) Kushinagar
(d) Lumbini

Which of the following can be regarded as the chief contribution of Buddhism to India?

- (a) Art and literature
(b) Architecture
(c) Ahimsa and self-purification
(d) Rituals

Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya killed the Saka ruler
(b) Samudragupta was known as Indian Napoleon
(c) Kanishka patronised the Gandhara School
(d) kumargupta restored embankment of sudarshna lake
- Junagadh / Girnar Inscription : Repaired & enlarged by Rudradaman I
 - Built By Chandra Gupta Maurya

Which of the following was NOT known to Indus Valley people?

- (a) Silver
(b) Copper
(c) Iron
(d) Bronze

Match the columns

- A. Upanishads
B. Samaveda
C. Rigveda
D. Atharvaveda

1. World's oldest scriptures
2. Magical chants
3. Mysterious Doctrine
4. Rituals

- **Rigveda:** Oldest Vedic text; collection of hymns to gods.
- **Samaveda:** Vedic chants and ritual singing.
- **Yajurveda:** Prose mantras and formulas for sacrifices.
- **Atharvaveda:** Spells, charms and magical practices.

Vedic Literature (Oldest → Latest):

- **Samhitas:** Hymns and prayers to gods.
- **Brahmanas:** Rituals, sacrifices and priestly explanations.
- **Aranyakas:** Forest texts; transition from ritual to philosophy.
- **Upanishads:** Philosophical texts on Brahman–Atman and metaphysics.

Match the columns

- A. Amarnath
B. Rock-cut temples
C. Ajanta
D. Bahubali
Buddhist caves
Jain saint
Hindu shrine
Mahabalipuram

A. Amarnath	Hindu shrine
B. Rock-cut temples	Mahabalipuram
C. Ajanta Caves	Buddhist caves
D. Bahubali	Jain saint

Match the following

- A. Amir Khusro

B. Kabir C. Abul Fazl D. Tukaram 1. 14th century 2. 13th century 3. 15th century 4. 16th century 5. 17th century	
Which of the following statements regarding Adi Shankaracharya is/are correct? 1. He was one of the greatest Hindu scholars 2. He was born in Kerala 3. First ever Indian feature film in Sanskrit was made after his name 4. The above feature film was adjudged the best film for the year 1983 5. He wrote a commentary on the Upanishads All of the Above Are correct	
Shaivism originated at (a) Rajgarh (b) Aurangabad (c) Peshawar (d) Bundelkhand	
The first Civil Disobedience Movement was started by Gandhiji after the, (a) Rowlatt Act of 1919 (b) Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919 (c) Chauri Chaura incident in 1922 (d) Arrival of Cripps Mission in 1942	
Match the following: A. Civil Disobedience Movement 1. I. B. G. Tilak B. Indian Home Rule League 2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy C. Moderate leader 3. Mahatma Gandhi D. Brahmo Samaj 4. G. K. Gokhale Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2	
Who among the following attended all the three Round Table Conferences? (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Sarojini Naidu (d) B. R. Ambedkar	
Who among the following was a renowned poet who also played a role in national movement? (a) Rabindranath Tagore (b) Amrita Sher-Gil (c) A. N. Tagore (d) S. N. Banerjee	
Which of the following Acts gave representation to Indians for the first time in legislatures? (a) The Indian Councils Act, 1892 (b) The Indian Councils Act, 1909 (c) The Government of India Act, 1935 (d) None of the above – Indian Councils Act, 1861	
Who among the following Governor-General introduced the Dual System of Government? (a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Cornwallis (c) Lord Clive (d) Lord Ripon Till 1772	
Which of the following pairs is correct? (a) Mahatma Gandhi — “Swaraj is my birth right” (b) Jawaharlal Nehru — “Truth and nonviolence are my God” (c) Sardar Patel — “Dilli Chalo” (d) Subhash Chandra Bose — “Give me blood, I will give you freedom”	Tilak → <i>Swaraj is my birthright</i> Gandhi → <i>Truth & Non-violence are my God</i> Bose → <i>Dilli Chalo and Give me blood, I will give you freedom</i>
Which of the following laws was passed during the second half of the nineteenth century to check social and religious reform movement? (a) Formation of Theosophical Society (b) Sanction of inter-caste and inter-communal marriages (c) Opening of Aligarh Muslim University (d) None of the above	
Which of the following pairs are correct? 1. The Indian Councils Act, 1909 — Provincial Autonomy 2. The Government of India Act, 1919 — Introduction of Dyarchy	

3. The Government of India Act, 1935 — Proposal for a federation of India 4. The Indian Act, 1947 — Provincial Independence Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 4	
The partition of Bengal was undertaken with the view of (a) Suppressing the revolt arisen (b) Satisfying the Hindus and the Muslims (c) Meeting the demand by the Hindus and the Muslims for a separate state (d) Dividing the Hindus of the West and the West Bengal and increasing Hindu-Muslim tensions	
• Freedom at Midnight → Larry Collins & Dominique Lapierre • Nineteen Eighty-Four → George Orwell • My Experiments with Truth → Mahatma Gandhi • The Song of India → Sarojini Naidu	
Lord Wellesley greatly extended the British dominion in India through (a) Doctrine of Lapse (b) Subsidiary Alliance (c) Partitioning of Indian States (d) Annexing the princely states	
Match the following A. Argentite B. Bauxite C. Haematite D. Cuprite 1. Copper 2. Iron 3. Aluminium 4. Silver Codes: (a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1	
Which of the following pairs is correct? City — River (a) Baghdad — Tigris (b) Bonn — Danube (c) Rome — Seine (d) Paris — Ziber	• Baghdad — Tigris River • Bonn is on the Rhine • Rome is on the Tiber • Paris is on the Seine The Danube River is Europe's second-longest river (after the Volga). • Flows through 10 countries — Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Moldova, Ukraine. • Major cities on Danube: Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade. • Empties into the Black Sea. Ziber River • Ziber River is a small river in France. • Not international
Trade winds are caused by the (a) Revolution of the earth (b) Rotation of the earth (c) In flowing movement of air along the earth's surface towards the equator (d) None of the above	
Which of the following statements is correct? (a) Northern Ireland is included in U.K. and Southern Ireland is sovereign independent democratic republic (b) Southern Ireland is included in U.K. and Northern Ireland is sovereign independent democratic republic (c) Both are sovereign, independent, democratic republics (d) Both are included in U.K. 1. Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom. 2. Southern Ireland is officially the Republic of Ireland, which is a sovereign, independent, democratic republic. 3. The United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.	
Isohyets are the lines drawn on a map connecting points having (a) Equal temperature (b) Equal height (c) Equal atmospheric pressure (d) Equal rainfall	Isohyets: Lines joining places of equal rainfall; used in rainfall distribution maps. Isotherms: Lines joining places of equal temperature; used in climate maps. Isobars: Lines joining places of equal air pressure; used in weather maps. Isohalines: Lines joining places of equal salinity; used in oceanography.
Diego Garcia is (a) An American military air base in the Indian Ocean (b) U.K. Navy base in the Pacific Ocean (c) An island in Antarctica (d) None of the above	
Match the columns List-I A. Southeastern coast of U.S.A. B. West coast of South Africa C. Southwestern coast of South America D. Southeastern coast of Japan List-II 1. Florida current	• Gulf Stream: Warm current; North Atlantic; affects USA (east coast), UK and Western Europe. • Kuroshio (Japan Current): Warm current; North Pacific; affects Japan and Taiwan. • Brazil Current: Warm current; South Atlantic; affects Brazil. • Agulhas Current: Warm current; Indian Ocean; affects South Africa. • East Australian Current: Warm current; South Pacific; affects Australia. • Alaska current : Warm

2. Kuroshio current 3. Benguela current 4. Peruvian current Codes: (a) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1 (b) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 (c) A-1, B-4, C-3, D-2 (d) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3	• Labrador Current: Cold current; North Atlantic; affects Canada (Newfoundland). • Canary Current: Cold current; North Atlantic; affects Morocco and Western Sahara. • Peru / Humboldt Current: Cold current; South Pacific; affects Peru and Chile. • Benguela Current: Cold current; South Atlantic; affects Namibia and Angola. • West Australian Current: Cold current; Indian Ocean; affects Western Australia. • Oyashio Current: Cold current; North Pacific; affects Russia (Kamchatka) and Japan.
Match the columns A. Magnesite B. Upper layer of the earth's crust C. Light rocks of the lithosphere D. Small Peninsula 1. Mantle 2. Sima 3. Bill 4. Asia	
The great Indian bustard is a/an (a) Animal (b) Reptile (c) Bird (d) Mammal	
Which of the following States produces maximum quantity of lignite? (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan (c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) Tamil Nadu Neyveli is India's largest lignite	
Which of the following tribes is not found in Central India? (a) Todas (b) Gonds (c) Mundas (d) Bhils	1. Todas: Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu; PVTG; pastoralists known for buffalo rearing, dairy economy, barrel-shaped huts and Toda embroidery. 2. Gonds: Central India (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Telangana); not PVTG; largest tribal group with agriculture, Gondi language and Gond art. 3. Mundas: Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal; known for Munda rebellion led by Birsa Munda; practice settled agriculture and speak Munda language not PVTG. 4. Bhils: Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra; traditionally skilled archers with forest-based economy and several tribal movements not PVTG.
What is the tissue culture? (a) Preparation of fragments of the cells of organism for biochemical examination (b) Japanese culture (c) Name given to a special type of surgery (d) None of the above	
Genetic code is made up by the four-letter alphabet forming the pairs (a) A-C, C-A, T-G, G-T (b) A-G, G-A, C-A, T-C (c) T-G, C-T, A-C, C-A (d) A-T, T-A, C-G, G-C	
Which of the following is correct for tea? (a) Alkaline and nicotine (b) Alkaline and caffeine (c) Acidic and nicotine (d) Acidic and caffeine	
The original structure of the Indian Constitution cannot be changed. In which of the following cases, Supreme Court of India gave this verdict? (a) The Golak Nath case (b) The Minerva Mills case (c) The Kesavananda Bharati case (d) None of the above	
Consider the following States with respect to their representation to the Lok Sabha: I. Andhra Pradesh II. Madhya Pradesh III. Tamil Nadu IV. Maharashtra Which of the following sequence is correct? (a) IV > III > II > I (b) I > II > III > IV (c) IV > II > III > I (d) II > III > IV > I	
The President of India is elected indirectly by the electoral college consisting of the elected members of (a) Lok Sabha only (b) Rajya Sabha only (c) Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only (d) elected members of Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the Legislative Assemblies of the States	
In which of the following States in India, the number of electorate is the highest? (a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Karnataka	

(d) Rajasthan	
After retirement, a High Court Judge (a) Can plead in the same High Court <u>(b) Cannot plead in the same High Court</u> (c) Can plead in the Supreme Court only (d) Can plead in any of the High Courts	Cannot plead in the same High Court • As per Article 220 of the Constitution of India: ○ A retired High Court judge cannot practice (plead) in the same High Court where he/she served or in any court subordinate to it. ○ However, the judge may practice in other High Courts or the Supreme Court.
The Panchayati Raj was first introduced in the States of <u>(a) Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh</u> (b) Bihar (c) Gujarat (d) Haryana	
In a Parliamentary system of Government (a) The parliament is responsible to the executive (b) The parliament is responsible to the judiciary <u>(c) The executive is responsible to the parliament</u> (d) The judiciary is responsible to the parliament	
The Chairman of Rajya Sabha can be removed by a resolution (a) Passed by a majority of the total membership of Rajya Sabha (b) Passed by a simple majority of its total members (c) Moved by Rajya Sabha but passed by Lok Sabha <u>(d) None of the above</u>	Effective Majority = More than 50% of the effective strength of the House <i>Effective strength = Total membership of the House – Vacant seats</i>
Which of the following languages are included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution? (a) Sindhi and English (b) English and Kashmiri <u>(c) Kashmiri and Konkani</u> <u>(d) Sindhi and Kashmiri</u>	
The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains (a) States and Union Territories (b) Salaries of the President, Governors of States, Judges of Supreme Court, etc. <u>(c) Union List, State List and Concurrent List</u> (d) Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha	
The National Anthem was written by <u>(a) Rabindranath Tagore</u> (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterji (c) Mohammed Iqbal (d) None of the above	<u>Madnepalle, AP</u>
What is the minimum percentage of the strength of opposition required in a State legislature for the appointment of an opposition leader? (a) 20% (b) 25% (c) 40% <u>(d) None of the above</u> 10 %	
The most irritating factor in the Centre–State relationship is the (a) River water dispute <u>(b) Interference of the Centre in the functions allotted to them by the Constitution</u> (c) Allocation of finances (d) None of the above	
Mandamus means <u>(a) A writ issued by a superior court commanding that a specified thing be done</u> (b) A legal term for a prisoner's right to appear in person and be tried in court (c) A written public declaration of the intentions, opinions or motives of a sovereign or a leader (d) The principle of hybridisation, discovered by Gregor Mendel, which led to the improved breeds of plant and animal life	
1986	
Standard of living of a nation can be judged by (a) Increase in GNP at factor cost (b) Increase in GNP at cost including taxes and duties (c) Increase in NNP at factor cost (d) None of the above	
The important function of taxation in India is to (a) Reduce black money <u>(b) Generate funds for Government expenditure</u> (c) Reduce inflation (d) None of the above	
Direct taxation was introduced by the	The "Father of Indian Taxation" or "Father of Tax Reforms" is Dr. Raja J. Chelliah, a renowned economist known

(a) Wanchon (b) Chetty (c) Kalidor (d) Raja Chelliah	for leading India's crucial 1990s tax reforms, simplifying structures, and laying groundwork for GST, profoundly modernizing India's fiscal system.
Which of the following statements about <u>Kalpakkam</u> Atomic Power Plant is/are true? 1. It used for the first time the uranium–plutonium mixed oxide fuel 2. It can generate up to 3,500 MW of power 3. It used enriched uranium–plutonium oxide fuel 4. Only two other countries have the distinction of having a centre for atomic research like the one at Kalpakkam [BY BHAVANI] Select the correct answer using the codes below: (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 3 (c) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1 and 2 only A Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) is a type of nuclear reactor that uses fast neutrons to cause the fission of uranium-238 (unlike conventional nuclear reactors that use slow neutrons). The term “breeder” refers to the ability of these reactors to produce more fissile material than they consume.	
The maximum cropped area of the country is in (a) Maharashtra (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Punjab	
Assertion (A): Sex ratio in India is in favour of males Reason (R): Females suffer high rate of mortality during infancy (a) A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (b) A and R are BOTH correct and R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is incorrect and R is correct (d) A and R are incorrect	
Which of the following was the principal article of food of the Indus Valley people? (a) Fish (b) Palm-date (c) Eggs (d) Wheat	The Indus Valley people consumed wheat, barley, pulses, vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, and dairy, reflecting a well-developed agrarian economy.
Which of the following is a characteristic feature of the Indus Valley Civilization? (a) Their chief deities were Mother Goddess and Shiva (b) They worshipped bulls (c) They had all amenities of a developed city life (d) They did not know of iron	
Gandhara School of Art was developed during the reign of (a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka (c) Chandragupta (d) Bindusara	
Which of the following was the main reason for the downfall of Mauryan empire? (a) Weak successors of Ashoka who could not control the empire properly (b) Religious policy of Ashoka (c) Ashoka maintained friendly relations with his neighbours (d) None of the above	
Arrange the following in proper sequence: 1. Vinayapitaka 2. Gita Govinda 3. Raghuvansha 4. Atharvaveda The correct sequence is (a) 3, 2, 1, 4 (b) 4, 3, 2, 1 (c) 4, 1, 3, 2 (d) 2, 4, 3, 1	Atharvaveda – c. 1200–1000 BCE (Vedic period) Vinayapitaka – c. 3rd century BCE (Buddhist canon) Raghuvansha – c. 5th century CE by Kalidasa Gita Govinda – 12th century CE by Jayadeva
The ancient Indian coins were introduced during the (a) 3rd century AD (b) Kanishka's period (c) Ashoka's reign (d) 5th century BC	
Arrange the following Buddhist councils in a chronological order: 1. Vaishali 2. Rajagriha 3. Pataliputra 4. Sreenagar The correct order is (a) 1, 4, 3, 2 (b) 3, 2, 1, 4 (c) 4, 1, 2, 3 (d) 2, 1, 3, 4	
Amir Khusro was (a) A mystic (b) A historian	

(c) A poet (d) All of the above	
Harsha's rule is known because (a) He was a strong ruler (b) His main objective was to visit the Buddhist pilgrimages (c) He expanded his empire widely (d) He was a patron of learning Belonged To Pushybhuti Dynasty	
Which of the following statements about Hiuen Tsang is NOT true? (a) He visited India during the reign of Harshavardhana (b) He spent some time at Nalanda University (c) He advocated for strong Indo-China relations (d) He influenced Buddhism	
Assertion (A): Akbar introduced Din-i-Ilahi which became more popular. Reason (R): Din-i-Ilahi was a religious order, suitable for the people of all religions. (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is correct but R is incorrect (d) A is incorrect but R is correct Not very popular, only some people were part of it.	
Which of the following statements about Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq is correct? (a) He introduced paper currency (b) He introduced the postal system (c) He was the first man among the crowned heads of the medieval age (d) None of the above	- In 1329-30 Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced a token currency of CU and Brass. - There was a shortage of silver throughout the world in the fourteenth century.
Who inscribed the name 'Khalifa of Baghdad' on coins? (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Altamash / Iltutmish (c) Qutb-ud-din Aibak (d) Balban	
Which of the following is wrongly matched? (a) Abul fazal - Baburnama (b) Kalhana — Rajatarangini (c) M.Jaysi — Padmavat (d) Abdül Hameed — Badshanama	Abul Fazal — Akbarnama, Ain-i-Akbari
Which of the following is <u>not</u> included in Mughal paintings? (a) Portraits (b) Flowers and plants (c) Hunting scenes (d) Islamic themes The paintings of The Mughal Era were secular in sense.	
Ghuzak is the name place where, (a) Mahmud crushed defeat on Jayapala (b) Jayapala burnt himself on a funeral pyre since he was unable to survive the disgrace caused by the defeat at the hands of Mahmud (c) Jayapala met his enemy subuttagin (d) Both (a) and (b)	
The supremacy and sovereignty of 'Khalifa' of Baghdad was strictly observed by Muslim kings in India because (a) Khalifa was treated as religious head of the Muslim community (b) Khalifa was treated as the legal head of the Muslim community (c) All the Muslim States in the world used to pay tributes to him (d) He used to decide all the cases efficiently	
Arrange the following in a chronological order 1. Foundation of Muslim League 2. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 3. Khilafat Movement 4. Civil Disobedience Movement	
"Go back to the Vedas" was the motto of (a) Swami Vivekananda (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (c) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (d) M. G. Ranade	Mool Shankar Tiwari: Birth name of Swami Dayanand Saraswati (born in Mool Nakshatra). Satyarth Prakash: Major work Arya Samaj (1875): Founded in Bombay; later headquarters at Lahore. Ideology: "Back to the Vedas"; Vedas considered infallible authority. - Casteless, classless and united India; end of foreign rule. Reforms: Opposed idol worship, rituals, untouchability and child marriage. Education: Inspired DAV schools (1886); first DAV school established at Lahore.
Arrange the following in a chronological order 1. Dandi March 2. Simon Commission 3. Poona Pact 4. Gandhi-Irwin Pact The correct order is (a) 1, 2, 3, 4	Simon Commission (1927; arrived 1928): Appointed by British government to review constitutional reforms; no Indian member; faced nationwide protests with slogan "Simon Go Back." Dandi March (1930): Led by M.K. Gandhi from Sabarmati to Dandi; broke Salt Law and launched the Civil Disobedience Movement. Gandhi-Irwin Pact (1931): Agreement between Gandhi and Viceroy Irwin; Civil Disobedience Movement suspended; political prisoners released (except violent offenders); Congress agreed to attend Second Round Table Conference. Poona Pact (1932): Agreement between Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar; replaced separate electorates with reserved

(b) 3, 2, 1, 4 (c) <u>2, 1, 4, 3</u> (d) 3, 4, 1, 2	seats for Depressed Classes in joint electorates.																				
Which of the following statements is true about <u>Annie Besant</u>? 1. She was the President of Indian National Congress 2. She was the founder of the Asiatic Society 3. She was the founder of the Theosophical Society (b) <u>1 only</u>	1. Theosophical Society: Founded in 1875. 2. Founders: Helena Petrovna Blavatsky and Henry S. Olcott. 3. Place: Founded in New York; headquarters later shifted to Adyar, Madras. 4. Nature: Spiritual-religious reform movement. 5. Objectives: Universal brotherhood and study of religion, philosophy and occultism. 6. Ideology: Revival of ancient Indian spiritual traditions. 7. Leader in India: Annie Besant. 8. Impact: Promoted cultural revival and influenced Indian national consciousness.																				
Which of the following proposals were made by the Cripps Mission? 1. Participation of Indian States in the Constitution-making body 2. Forming a separate State for the Muslims 3. Election of the Constitution-making body by the members of the lower house of the Provincial Legislature (b) <u>1 and 3</u>	Cripps Proposals (1942) • Sent to India during World War II under the Cripps Mission, led by Stafford Cripps. • Dominion Status to India after the war. • Constituent Assembly to be set up to frame the Constitution. • Members of the Constituent Assembly to be elected by provincial legislatures and partly nominated by princes. • Right of provinces to opt out of the Indian Union and frame their own constitutions (implied partition). • British control over defence to continue during the war. • Protection of minorities promised. • Existing treaties with princely states to be reconsidered after the war.																				
Banerjee → <i>A Nation in the Making</i> Gandhi → <i>My Experiments with Truth</i> Rajendra Prasad → <i>India Divided</i> Dilip Mukherjee → <i>The Terrorists</i>																					
“Poverty and Un-British Rule in India” was written by (a) <u>Dadabhai Naoroji</u> (b) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Sardar Patel (d) Madan Mohan Malviya																					
The founder of Asiatic Society was (a) <u>William Jones</u> (b) Annie Besant (c) William Kerry (d) Havell																					
Which of the following Acts was introduced by the Britishers to remove the shortcomings of the Regulating Act? (a) <u>Pitt's India Act, 1784</u> (b) Rowlatt Act (c) The Charter Act of 1793 (d) Government of India Act, 1919																					
Rajagopalachari's formula was (a) Merger of princely States (b) Formulation of a separate Muslim State (c) <u>Plebiscite to Muslims whether they should form a separate State</u> (d) Forming a Constituent Assembly																					
Swaraj Party was formed after the failure of (a) Quit India Movement (b) Satyagraha Movement (c) <u>Non-Cooperation Movement</u> (d) Civil Disobedience Movement																					
Gokaldas Tejpal Sanskrit Pathshala was the place where (a) <u>The first session of Indian National Congress was held</u> (b) Max Mueller came to study Sanskrit (c) A. O. Hume used to live (d) Gandhiji made his first Ashram	<table><tr><td>1st</td><td>1885</td><td>W. C. Bonnerjee</td><td>Bombay</td></tr><tr><td>2nd</td><td>1886</td><td>Dadabhai Naoroji</td><td>Calcutta</td></tr><tr><td>3rd</td><td>1887</td><td>Badruddin Tyabji</td><td>Madras</td></tr><tr><td>4th</td><td>1888</td><td>George Yule</td><td>Allahabad</td></tr><tr><td>5th</td><td>1889</td><td>William Wedderburn</td><td>Bombay</td></tr></table>	1st	1885	W. C. Bonnerjee	Bombay	2nd	1886	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta	3rd	1887	Badruddin Tyabji	Madras	4th	1888	George Yule	Allahabad	5th	1889	William Wedderburn	Bombay
1st	1885	W. C. Bonnerjee	Bombay																		
2nd	1886	Dadabhai Naoroji	Calcutta																		
3rd	1887	Badruddin Tyabji	Madras																		
4th	1888	George Yule	Allahabad																		
5th	1889	William Wedderburn	Bombay																		
Which of the following pairs is wrongly matched? (a) New India — Henry Cotton (b) <u>Khilafat Movement — Maulana Azad</u> (c) Communal award — McDonald (d) Bardoli Satyagraha — Sardar Patel																					

“Anushilan Samithi” was the terrorist organisation with its headquarters at (a) Lahore (b) Calcutta (c) Chandigarh (d) Islamabad	
Who declared ‘Swaraj’ had sunk in the nostrils and that without adequate discipline and restraint on the part of the people the movement had proved to be a Himalayan blunder? (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Subash Chandra Bose	
The first political association in the Bombay Presidency was established by (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale in 1905 (b) S. N. Banerjee in 1894 (c) Dadabhai Naoroji in 1852 (d) Annie Besant in 1924	The Bombay Association (1852) was the first political association in the Bombay Presidency. It was founded by Dadabhai Naoroji along with associates to articulate Indian political demands. Other options relate to different regions or much later periods. • Dadabhai Naoroji • Jagannath Shankarsheth • Naoroji Furdunji • S. S. Bengalee (associated figure)
Match the columns: A. Sir John Marshall B. H. T. Prinsep C. A. H. Cooper D. Swami Vivekananda 1. Glory of Indian Art 2. History of Indian Culture 3. Writer during the time of Lord Hastings	Sir John Marshall → <i>History of Indian Culture</i> H. T. Prinsep → Writer during the time of Lord Hastings C. A. H. Cooper → <i>Glory of Indian Art</i> Swami Vivekananda → Not matched with the given options
Which pair among the following had the similar views during the national movement? (a) Subrahmaniam Bharati and Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru (c) Chittaranjan Das and Rajagopalachari (d) Mahatma Gandhi and Shaikat Ali	
Arctic Home To Vedas was written by ,	➤ Author: Bal Gangadhar Tilak ➤ Published: 1903 ➤ Core Idea: Early Aryans originally lived in the Arctic region. ➤ Evidence Used: References from Vedas, Avesta, astronomy, and geology. ➤ Key Argument: Descriptions of long days/nights, dawns, and seasonal cycles in Vedic hymns fit Arctic conditions.
Which of the following States has the largest population of Scheduled Tribes? (a) Assam (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Bihar (d) West Bengal	
The southernmost part of India lies in (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Lakshadweep (d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands	
Which of the following crops is a tropical monsoon crop? (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Ragi (d) Jowar	
Pumice is derived from (a) Volcanic rock (b) Sedimentary rock (c) Igneous rock (d) Acid lava	
Mean sea level (MSL) is the (a) Average level of the sea (b) Height of water above ground level (c) Average height of waves (d) None of the above	
High tides at antipodes are caused due to (a) Gravitational pull of the moon and the sun (b) Gravitational pull of the sun (c) Centrifugal, centripetal and gravitational pull of the sun (d) Centrifugal, centripetal and gravitational pull of the moon	
High tides at antipodes are caused due to (a) Gravitational pull of the moon and the sun (b) Gravitational pull of the sun (c) Centrifugal, centripetal and gravitational	The antipodes of any place on the Earth are the point on the Earth's surface which is diametrically opposite to it. + For example, the antipodal meridian of Greenwich is both 180°W and 180°E.

pull of the sun (d) Centrifugal, centripetal and gravitational pull of the moon			
Massive deforestation causes (a) Soil erosion (b) Famine (c) Floods (d) None of these			
Which of the following is the correct order of increasing size of grains of soil particles? A. Clay B. Silt C. Sand D. Gravel	Clay → Silt → Sand → Gravel		
At a certain place, the Greenwich Mean Time is ahead by 12 hours. The place is located at (a) 180° West of GMT (b) 180° East of GMT (c) 90° West of GMT (d) 90° East of GMT	• Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours ⇒ 15° = 1 hour. • A difference of 12 hours corresponds to 12 × 15° = 180°. • Time ahead of GMT means the location lies east of the Greenwich Meridian. Therefore, a place where GMT is ahead by 12 hours is located at 180° East of GMT (near the International Date Line).		
Which of the following two continents are just like the mirror images of each other? (a) South America and Africa (b) South America and North America (c) South America and Australia (d) Europe and Asia			
Extrusive (intrusive) rocks are forms of (a) Igneous rocks (b) Sedimentary rocks (c) Metamorphic rocks (d) None of the above	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> Intrusive (Plutonic) Rocks • Formed by slow cooling of magma at great depths • Large, coarse crystals • Exposed only after uplift & denudation • Example: Granite </td><td> Extrusive (Volcanic) Rocks • Formed by rapid cooling of magma near/above surface • Fine-grained, smooth texture (poor crystallisation) • Example: Basalt • Deccan Traps → basaltic lava flows Basic Igneous Rocks • Rich in iron, magnesium, aluminium oxides • Dense and dark-coloured • Example: Basalt </td></tr> </table>	Intrusive (Plutonic) Rocks • Formed by slow cooling of magma at great depths • Large, coarse crystals • Exposed only after uplift & denudation • Example: Granite	Extrusive (Volcanic) Rocks • Formed by rapid cooling of magma near/above surface • Fine-grained, smooth texture (poor crystallisation) • Example: Basalt • Deccan Traps → basaltic lava flows Basic Igneous Rocks • Rich in iron, magnesium, aluminium oxides • Dense and dark-coloured • Example: Basalt
Intrusive (Plutonic) Rocks • Formed by slow cooling of magma at great depths • Large, coarse crystals • Exposed only after uplift & denudation • Example: Granite	Extrusive (Volcanic) Rocks • Formed by rapid cooling of magma near/above surface • Fine-grained, smooth texture (poor crystallisation) • Example: Basalt • Deccan Traps → basaltic lava flows Basic Igneous Rocks • Rich in iron, magnesium, aluminium oxides • Dense and dark-coloured • Example: Basalt		
Which of the following terms is used to denote the heavy rocks of the lithosphere? (a) Substratum (b) Sial (c) Sima (d) None of the above			
The shape of the Himalayas is like (a) An arc (b) A curvilinear straight line (c) A straight line (d) A right angle			
Interleukin, recently discovered, is a cure for (a) Arthritis (b) Diabetes (c) Cancer (d) Influenza			
Which of the following statements is incorrect? (a) Entropy is a quantity introduced to give clear expression to the results of thermodynamics (b) Change in entropy is defined as the ratio of the amount of heat taken up to the absolute temperature (c) Change in entropy is directly proportional to the amount of heat taken up (d) The entropy of a system is a measure of its degree of disorder	Entropy (S) is a thermodynamic quantity that measures the degree of disorder or randomness in a system and indicates the direction of natural processes. Entropy increases when: • Heat is absorbed • Disorder increases • A system moves from order → randomness Entropy decreases when: • System becomes more ordered • Heat is released Entropy was introduced to clearly express the laws and results of thermodynamics. Entropy measures the degree of disorder or randomness of a system.		
Sarkaria Commission was set up to (a) Investigate about the riots that took place in Delhi in 1984 (b) Maintain Centre-State relationship (c) Make necessary investigations and suggestions regarding the problem of Punjab (d) Investigate about the assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi			
The Directive Principles of State Policy have been given precedence over Fundamental Rights in the ____ Constitutional Amendment (a) 41st (b) 42nd (c) 43rd (d) 45th			

Which of the following States are not covered by the Panchayati Raj? (a) Tripura and Sikkim (b) Manipur and Assam (c) Meghalaya and Nagaland (d) Assam and West Bengal	
Which of the following is correct about the Chief Election Commissioner? (a) He holds the office till he attains the age of 62 years (b) He holds the office till he attains the age of 65 years (c) 62 years or completes 3 years of service, whichever is earlier (d) 65 years or age or completes 5 years of service, whichever is earlier	
Constitution does not recognise the caste system because (a) India is secular religion (b) It leads to inequality which is against the Constitution (c) It leads to untouchability (d) All of the above	
Which of the following is a cognizable offence? (a) First offence committed by any person (b) Offence committed by a minor (c) Offence other than murder (d) Offence which can be dealt with by the court	• Cognizable Offence: Police can register FIR and arrest without warrant; police can start investigation without court permission; defined under Section 2(c), CrPC. • Non-Cognizable Offence: Police cannot arrest without warrant and cannot start investigation without court approval; defined under Section 2(l), CrPC
If suitable Scheduled Caste / Tribe candidates are not available, the posts (a) May for the time being be filled by other candidates (b) Are left vacant (c) Are filled by Other Backward Classes candidates (d) None of the above	
1987	
Which of the following pairs is correct? (a) IDBI – Short-term financing (b) NABARD – Industrial financing (c) RBI – Long-term financing (d) IRBI – Dispensing rural credit	
Which of the following statements is NOT correct for economically underdeveloped countries? (a) Involvement of a very high proportion of labour in primary occupations (b) Lower percentage of literacy (c) Mass unemployment (d) High birth rate	
Deficit financing means (a) Difference of total expenditure and income by Government (b) Government spends in excess of revenues so that the deficit is financed by borrowings (c) Difference of borrowing and external resources (d) Capital expenditure on items of public consumption, public enterprises and public borrowings	
Which of the following is the correct group of Kharif crops? (a) Rice, Millet, Maize, Cotton (b) Groundnut, Bajra, Barley, Sorghum (c) Jowar, Bajra, Rice, Cotton (d) Wheat, Barley, Gram, Mustard	Rabi Crops • Cereals: Wheat, Barley, Oats • Pulses: Gram (Chickpea), Lentil, Peas • Oilseeds: Mustard, Linseed • Vegetables: Potato, Onion, Garlic, Peas • Spices/Seeds: Cumin, Coriander, Fenugreek Kharif Crops • Cereals: Rice, Maize, Jowar, Bajra • Pulses: Moong, Urad, Toor • Oilseeds: Soybean, Groundnut • Fibre: Cotton • Fruits/Vegetables: Banana, Mango, Okra
Which of the following is true? (a) Physical planning is more important than financial planning (b) Financial planning is more important than physical planning (c) Physical planning and financial planning are equally important (d) Physical planning and financial planning are complementary	
Which of the following is the correct ascending order of contribution to domestic savings? (a) Household sector, Corporate sector, Private enterprises, Government (b) Corporate sector, Household sector, Public enterprises, Government (c) Government, Household sector, Corporate sector, Public enterprises (d) Public enterprises, Corporate sector, Government, Household sector	Lowest → Highest Public Enterprises → Government → Corporate Sector → Household Sector Households contribute the most to domestic savings, while public enterprises contribute the least.
Which of the following industries was affected most due to partition? (a) Cotton and jute	

(b) Small scale industries (c) Steel industries (d) Tea and cotton	
The World Bank provides loans to underdeveloped countries at the rate of	World Bank (IDA) lends to poor countries at concessional, near-zero interest rates.
The Reserve Bank of India was established in (a) 1935 (b) 1947 (c) 1952 (d) 1969	RBI Act 1934 + Through Hilton Young Commission • Edward Hilton Young – Chairman • Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas – Indian member • Sir Muhammad Shafi – Indian member • Sir Basil Blackett – Member • Sir Ernest Cable – Member
Metals known to Indus Valley Civilization were (a) <u>Gold, copper, silver but not iron</u> (b) Silver, iron, bronze but not gold (c) Iron, copper, gold but not silver (d) Zinc, silver, iron but not gold	
Match the columns: A. Roaper B. Kumarahar C. Aihole D. Shravana Belgola 1. Informs about Mauryan Empire 2. Treaty of alliance W.Bentick & Ranjit Singh. 3. Statue of Lord Bahubali 4. Sites of the Chalukyan architecture Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 (c) <u>A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3</u> (d) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2	
Namdeva → 3. Maharashtra Chaitanya → 1. West Bengal Surdas → 2. Uttar Pradesh Nanak → 4. Punjab	
Musical instrument used by Amir Khusro was (a) <u>Sitar</u> (b) Sarod (c) Tabla (d) Flute	
Which of the following is <u>not</u> true about the Mughal army? (a) <u>Mughal army was mainly a standing army</u> (b) It had large cavalry (c) When Mughal army used to come out, it seemed as if population of a big city is emerging (d) It had large infantry	
Alauddin Khilji maintained control on price during his reign because (a) <u>He wanted to keep large army at lower expenses</u> (b) He had mercy on poor people (c) He wanted to gain popularity (d) All of the above	
Who among the following Sultans declared himself as the Caliph? (a) Balban (b) Iltutmish (c) Firozshah Tughlaq (d) <u>Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq</u>	MBT : Introduced Tagavi (agricultural loans) Set up Diwan-i-Kohi FST : • Diwan-i-Khairat – for charity • Hospitals (Dar-ul-Shifa) – free treatment • Ended ghari and charai • Strictly followed Islamic taxation system: • Diwan-i-Bandagan (department for slaves).
Who among the following accepted 'Din-i-Ilahi'? (a) Raja Man Singh (b) <u>Birbal</u> (c) Raja Todarmal (d) Raja Tansen	
The court language of Mughals was (a) <u>Persian</u> (b) Arabic (c) Urdu (d) Turkish It has neither Scheduled nor Classical language status in India.	
Indianisation of the Civil Services was done by (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Mayo (c) <u>Lord Lytton</u>	

(d) Lord Reading	
The purpose of Cripps' Mission was (a) To give India dominion status (b) To introduce provincial autonomy in India (c) To discuss future setup for India on the basis of the Simon Commission report (d) To suppress 'Quit India' Movement	
What is the correct chronological order of the following? A. Cabinet Mission B. Montague–Chelmsford Reforms C. Minto–Morley Reforms D. Cripps' Mission	Minto–Morley Reforms → 1909 Montague–Chelmsford Reforms → 1919 Cripps' Mission → 1942 Cabinet Mission → 1946
Ilbert Bill was prepared for abolishing judicial disqualification based on racial distinction. The bill was vehemently criticised by the Europeans living in India. Who was the Governor-General at that time? (a) Lord Ripon (b) Lord Dalhousie (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Chelmsford	
Ghadar Party in U.S.A. was formed by (a) V. D. Savarkar (b) Lala Har Dayal (c) Swami Varma (d) Raja Pratap Singh	HQ : San Francisco US + weekly paper Ghadar + Sohan Singh Bhakna (President), Lala Har Dayal (GS), Bhai Parmanand, Kanshi Ram Morali, Harnam Singh Tundilat
Lord Cornwallis introduced (a) Zamindari system (b) Mahalwari system (c) Mansabdari system (d) None of the above	Zamindari System: Lord Cornwallis; 1793 (Permanent Settlement); Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, parts of UP; Zamindars as landowners with permanently fixed revenue, peasants heavily exploited. Mahalwari System: Holt Mackenzie; 1833; Punjab, North-Western Provinces, parts of Central India; revenue fixed for entire village (mahal) and revised periodically. Ryotwari System: Thomas Munro; 1820s; Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam; revenue settled directly with cultivator (ryot) with periodic revision.
Montague–Chelmsford Reforms relate to (a) Dyarchy (b) Communalism (c) Provincial autonomy (d) None of the above	
The trees of spruce, fir, pine, etc. are found in which of the following natural regions of the earth? (a) Laurentian type (b) Alpine type (c) Taiga type (d) Siberian type	1. Taiga Type: Sub-arctic coniferous forest biome. 2. Location: Canada, Scandinavia and Siberia. 3. Climate: Long cold winters and short summers. 4. Vegetation: Pine, spruce and fir trees. 5. Feature: Largest forest belt in the world with dominance of softwood forests.
The largest producer of wood pulp is (a) Canada (b) U.S.S.R. (c) U.S.A. (d) Japan	Now USA > China > Canada
Seismic waves that vibrate perpendicular to the direction of their path (a) Travel through the solid parts of the earth only (b) Travel through the solid as well as other parts of the earth (c) Spread on the surface of the earth (d) None of the above	
Which of the following are known as coastlines of submergence? (a) Uplifted lowland (b) Ria coasts (c) Emergent upland (d) None of the above	
'Khasi' and 'Garo' tribes mainly live in (a) Kerala (b) Meghalaya (c) Chota Nagpur (d) Tamil Nadu All three are not the PVTGs	
'Lushai' is the name given to tribal population living in (a) Nagaland (b) Manipur (c) Tripura (d) Meghalaya	Lushai is the older name for the Mizo people. Their main region is Lushai Hills (present-day Mizoram).
A Parliamentary bill passed by the Lok Sabha is sent to the President for assent. The President sends it back to Lok Sabha for reconsideration. If the Lok Sabha again sends it back to the President without making any changes, the President (a) Must give his assent to it (b) Can again send the bill for reconsideration (c) Can take help of the Supreme Court	

(d) Can arrange referendum Article 111 (President's Assent to Bills) - When a non-Money Bill passed by Parliament is sent to the President: - The President may give assent, withhold assent, or return the Bill for reconsideration (once). - If the Lok Sabha (and Parliament) passes the Bill again without any change and sends it back: - The President is constitutionally bound to give assent.	
The institute of Ombudsman was first established in (a) Norway <u>(b) Sweden - 1809</u> (c) Finland (d) Denmark	What is an Ombudsman? An independent public authority appointed to investigate complaints by citizens against administrative actions of the government.
India is a federal state because of (a) Dual citizenship prevalent here (b) Dual judiciary <u>(c) Share of power between the Centre and the States</u> (d) Written Constitution	
Governor of which State has been entrusted with the special powers for the administration of tribal areas? (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Assam (d) Arunachal Pradesh The Union government had argued that a Governor has four options when presented with a bill: grant assent, reserve it for the President, withhold assent, or withhold it and send it back to the legislature for reconsideration under the first proviso to Article 200 - SEPARATE FROM WITHHOLDING ASSENT Governor enjoys discretion under Article 200	
Representation of any State in Rajya Sabha is according to <u>(a) Population of the State</u> (b) Area of the State (c) Fixed number of candidates for each State (d) Number of representation in Lok Sabha from that State Schedule four	
The Speaker of the lower house of a State can step down by submitting his resignation to the (a) Chief Minister (b) Governor <u>(c) Deputy Speaker of the House</u> (d) President	- The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly (Lower House of a State) may resign by writing under his hand addressed to the Deputy Speaker. - This provision is given under Article 179(c) of the Indian Constitution. Article 179(c) – A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker may resign his office by writing to the other.
India has parliamentary democracy system because (a) Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by the public <u>(b) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislature</u> (c) Of distribution of power between the Centre and the States (d) Of a single constitutional framework	
Judges of a High Court are appointed by the President with the consent of the (a) Governor <u>(b) Governor, the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned</u> (c) Governor and the preceding Chief Justice of the High Court (d) None of these	The Chief Justice of India The Governor of the State The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court (in case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice) Article 217 of the Indian Constitution
Parliament can legislate matters in the State List (a) By wish of the President <u>(b) If Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority</u> (c) Under any circumstances (d) By asking the legislature of the State concerned	Article 249 – When the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution (by 2/3 majority) that it is necessary in the national interest Article 250 – During a National Emergency Article 252 – When two or more States consent and pass resolutions Article 356 – During President's Rule in a State Article 253 – To implement international treaties/agreements Valid for 1 year
The maximum gap between two sessions of the Parliament can be of <u>(a) Six months</u> (b) Three months (c) Nine months (d) Twelve months	
1988	
By sex ratio, we mean (a) The number of males in the population per 1000 female population <u>(b) The number of females in the population per 1000 male population</u> (c) The number of married females in the population per 1000 male population (d) The number of married males in the population per 1000 female population	

An ad valorem duty is a tax on the basis of (a) The price of a commodity (b) The value added (c) The advertisement expenditure (d) The unit of the commodity	Ad – Valorem Duty • An ad valorem tax is a tax whose amount is based on the value of a transaction or of property. • It is typically imposed at the time of a transaction, as in the case of a sales tax or value-added tax (VAT). Pigovian Tax: ■ Definition: ■ A Pigovian tax is imposed on transactions that generate negative externalities, such as pollution or other harmful effects on third parties.
Which of the following are under the purview of Industrial Development Bank of India? 1. Unit Trust of India 2. Life Insurance Corporation of India 3. Export-Import Bank 4. State Finance Corporations Choose the correct answer from the codes below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4	Unit Trust of India (UTI): Established 1964 under UTI Act, 1963; initially regulated by RBI, later SEBI; mobilises savings through mutual funds; first mutual fund in India (US-64 crisis notable). Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC): Established 1956 under LIC Act, 1956; regulated by IRDAI; provides life insurance, pensions and long-term funds. Export-Import Bank of India (EXIM Bank): Established 1982 under EXIM Bank Act, 1981; under Ministry of Finance and regulated by RBI; provides export-import finance and Lines of Credit. State Finance Corporations (SFCs): Established 1951 under State Financial Corporations Act, 1951; overseen by State Governments with RBI support; provide credit to MSMEs and state industries.
Which one of the following is NOT an affiliate of the Reserve Bank of India? (a) Agricultural Refinance Corporation (b) Deposit Insurance Corporation (c) The Industrial Development Bank of India (d) Unit Trust of India	
One of the elements mentioned as the strategy for industrial development in the Seventh Five-Year Plan is to usher in sunrise industries. Sunrise industries refers to those industries which have (a) High growth potential and relevance to our needs (b) High employment potential (c) Capacity to face international competition (d) High import substitution potential	
Assertion (A): In the 19th Century, India became a victim of colonialism. Reason (R): Industrial Revolution resulted in the need for a market and raw materials.** (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
Regional Rural Banks are designed to work in which one of the following ideals? (a) Work on basis of Commercial Banks (b) Help the targeted groups (c) Keep lending rates lower than cooperatives (d) Work on innovative and adaptive ideals	1. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs): Jointly owned by Centre, State Government and Sponsor Bank. 2. Area of Operation: Rural and semi-urban areas; limited to notified districts. 3. Narasimham Committee on Rural Credit (1975). 4. First RRB: Prathama Grameen Bank (2 Oct 1975). 5. Ownership Pattern: 50% Central Government, 35% Sponsor Bank, 15% State Government. 6. Regulation: Regulated by RBI and supervised by NABARD. 7. Priority Sector Lending: Around 75% of total advances (higher than commercial banks' 40%).
Man passed from the food-gathering stage to the food-producing stage in the (a) Neolithic Age (b) Mesolithic Age (c) Chalcolithic Age (d) Paleolithic Age	
The oldest Hindu epic is (a) Mahabhashya (b) Ramayana (c) Ashtadhyayi (d) Mahabharata	1. Ashtadhyayi: c. 5th century BCE; Panini; foundational text of Sanskrit grammar with 8 chapters and scientific rule-based structure. 2. Mahabhashya: c. 2nd century BCE; Patanjali; commentary on Panini explaining grammar rules and linguistic philosophy. 3. Ramayana: c. 5th–4th century BCE (compiled); Valmiki; Adi Kavya describing Rama's life, dharma and ideal kingship. 4. Mahabharata: c. 4th century BCE – 4th century CE; Vyasa; longest epic containing Bhagavad Gita and discussions on dharma, polity and society.
Near the banks of which of the following rivers, the excavation in recent years has brought to light the Indus Valley Civilization percolated far south? (a) Mahanadi (b) Cauvery (c) Krishna (d) Godavari	
Sculptures of the Mathura School of Art, which flourished in the early centuries of the Christian Era, are made out of (a) Marble (b) Slate stone (c) Granite (d) Red sandstone	
Who among the following was not sent to Lanka for the propagation of Buddhism? (a) Rashtniya (b) sona (c) Uttiya (d) Bodharasso	

The Lingayat movement owes its origin to (a) Vidyaranya (b) Purandaradasa (c) Appar (d) Basava	Vachana literature + Kayaka–Dasoha: work is worship + bury the dead + Karnataka (also MH, AP)								
The earliest evidence of a Vaishnava cult in India is provided by a charter of (a) Kharvela (b) Pandya king (c) Kalinga king (d) Vijayanagara king									
Match the columns: List-I A. Rig Veda B. Yajur Veda C. Sama Veda D. Atharva Veda List-II 1. Musical hymns 2. Hymns and rituals 3. Charms and spells 4. Hymns and prayers Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3									
Match the columns: List-I A. Amaravati B. Aihole C. Thanjavur D. Halebid List-II 1. Hoysalas 2. Cholas 3. Satavahanas 4. Chalukyas 5. Pandyas	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Amaravati</td><td>Satavahanas</td></tr> <tr> <td>Aihole</td><td>Chalukyas</td></tr> <tr> <td>Thanjavur</td><td>Cholas</td></tr> <tr> <td>Halebid</td><td>Hoysalas</td></tr> </table> • Amaravati → Famous for Amaravati Stupa, patronised by Satavahanas • Aihole → Cradle of temple architecture under Early Chalukyas • Thanjavur → Capital of Cholas; home to Brihadeeswarar Temple • Halebid → Major Hoysala centre (Hoysaleswara Temple) Pandya Dynasty - Madurai, Kanchipuram).	Amaravati	Satavahanas	Aihole	Chalukyas	Thanjavur	Cholas	Halebid	Hoysalas
Amaravati	Satavahanas								
Aihole	Chalukyas								
Thanjavur	Cholas								
Halebid	Hoysalas								
Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? (a) Abul Fazl — Ain-i-Akbari (b) Badauni — Akbar Nama (c) Abdul Hamid Lahori — Tabaqat-i-Akbari (d) Nizamuddin Ahmad — Badshah Nama	Abul Fazl • Akbarnama • Ain-i-Akbari								
Who among the following Bhakti leaders used make-believe dance and songs (Kirtans) to him? (a) Shankaradeva (b) Chandidas (c) Jayadeva (d) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu: Bengal and Odisha; founder of Gaudiya Vaishnavism promoting Nama-smarana and Sankirtana; teachings later compiled in <i>Chaitanya Charitamrita</i>.								
Akbar found the Din-i-Ilahi primarily to (a) Put an end to the differences between the Hindus and the Muslims (b) Establish national religion which would be acceptable to both the Muslims and the Hindus (c) Ensure racial and communal harmony (d) Found a religious cult Only few followers									
The Mausoleum of Sher Shah is (a) Rohtas (b) Agra (c) Sasaram (d) Lahore									
The Char Minar is in (a) Gulbarga (b) Ahmadnagar (c) Ahmedabad (d) Hyderabad									
Match the columns: List-I A. Qutb Minar B. Gol Gumbaj C. Buland Darwaza D. Moti Masjid List-II 1. Mohammed Adil Shah 2. Iltutmish 3. Aurangzeb									

4. Jahangir 5. Akbar Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) A-5, B-1, C-3, D-4 (b) A-2, B-4, C-5, D-3 (c) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1 (d) A-1, B-3, C-5, D-2									
Which of the following is/are correctly matched? <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Persons</th><th>Events</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Keshab Chandra Sen</td><td>Prarthana Samaj</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Mahadev Govind Ranade</td><td>Brahmo Samaj</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Swami Vivekananda</td><td>Ramakrishna Mission</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Persons	Events	1. Keshab Chandra Sen	Prarthana Samaj	2. Mahadev Govind Ranade	Brahmo Samaj	3. Swami Vivekananda	Ramakrishna Mission	Prarthana Samaj: Founded in 1867 at Bombay by Atmaram Pandurang; promoted monotheism, social reforms, widow remarriage and women's education; influenced by Brahmo Samaj. Brahmo Samaj: Founded in 1828 at Calcutta by Raja Ram Mohan Roy; advocated monotheism, opposed idol worship, caste discrimination and social evils like sati. Ramakrishna Mission: Founded in 1897 by Swami Vivekananda in memory of Ramakrishna Paramahansa; focused on spiritual uplift and social service (education, health, relief work).
Persons	Events								
1. Keshab Chandra Sen	Prarthana Samaj								
2. Mahadev Govind Ranade	Brahmo Samaj								
3. Swami Vivekananda	Ramakrishna Mission								
Match the columns: List-I (Authors) A. Mahatma Gandhi B. Ram Manohar Lohia C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad D. Maulana Azad List-II (Books) 1. India Divided 2. India Wins Freedom 3. Hindu Swaraj 4. The Wheel of History	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Mahatma Gandhi</td><td>Hindu Swaraj</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Ram Manohar Lohia</td><td>The Wheel of History</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Rajendra Prasad</td><td>India Divided</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</td><td>India Wins Freedom</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	A. Mahatma Gandhi	Hindu Swaraj	B. Ram Manohar Lohia	The Wheel of History	C. Rajendra Prasad	India Divided	D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	India Wins Freedom
A. Mahatma Gandhi	Hindu Swaraj								
B. Ram Manohar Lohia	The Wheel of History								
C. Rajendra Prasad	India Divided								
D. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	India Wins Freedom								
Albuquerque captured Goa from the ruler of (a) Bijapur (b) Golkonda (c) Ahmadnagar (d) Vijayanagar	• Francisco de Almeida (1505–1509) ◦ First Portuguese Viceroy of India ◦ Followed Blue Water Policy (naval supremacy) ◦ Won Battle of Diu (1509) against combined Muslim naval powers • Afonso de Albuquerque (1509–1515) ◦ Real founder of Portuguese empire in India ◦ Captured Goa (1510) from Bijapur ruler → capital of Portuguese India ◦ Introduced policy of settlement & intermarriage ◦ Encouraged Christianity and permanent Portuguese presence • Nuno da Cunha (1529–1538) ◦ Shifted capital from Cochin to Goa ◦ Strengthened Portuguese hold on western coast ◦ Expanded forts and trade centres								
The British rulers introduced a new system of education in India chiefly because they wanted to (a) Provide a class of office workers for the company (b) Promote the work of Christian missionaries (c) Create an awareness of scientific and technical developments (d) Generate the capacity for self-government									
Which one of the following was the most immediate factor for the spread of Swadeshi and Boycott agitation during the first decade of the present century? (a) Curzon's attempt to control the Universities (b) Curzon's design to curtail the sphere of local self-government (c) Curzon's partition of Bengal (d) Curzon's plan to curb the growing popularity of Indian National Congress									
Match the columns: List-I A. Karsandas Mulji B. Dadabhai Naoroji C. Debendranath Tagore D. Henry Vivian Derozio List-II 1. Tatvabodhini Patrika 2. Satyaprakash 3. Fight for legal status to Parsi women 4. Peasant Movement 5. Did not believe in existence of God	Karsandas Mulji • 19th-century Parsi social reformer • Editor of Satyaprakash (Gujarati reformist journal) • Fought for legal rights of Parsi women • Opposed religious orthodoxy & social evils 1. Karsandas Mulji: <i>Satyaprakash</i>; social reformer who fought for legal rights of Parsi women. 2. Dadabhai Naoroji: Associated with peasant issues and economic critique of British rule (Drain Theory). 3. Debendranath Tagore: Published <i>Tatvabodhini Patrika</i>; key leader of the Brahmo Samaj revival. 4. Henry Vivian Derozio: Leader of Young Bengal Movement; known for radical rationalism and disbelief in God.								
Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched? (a) Holt Mackenzie — Mahafwari settlement (b) Lord Cornwallis — Subsidiary system (c) Lord Ripon — Local Self-Government (d) Mathias Munro — Ryotwari settlement									
Match List-I with List-II: List-I (Leaders) A. Nehru B. Ambedkar C. Gandhi									

D. Sapru & Jayakar List-II (Views on the Cripps Mission proposals in 1942) 1. Post-dated cheque 2. The autocratic powers of Viceroy would remain 3. It will do the greatest harm to the depressed 4. The creation of more than one Union will be disastrous		
Match the columns List-I A. Morley–Minto Reforms B. Montague–Chelmsford Reforms C. Reform Act of 1935 D. Cripps Proposals List-II 1. Dyarchy in the Provinces 2. Provincial Autonomy 3. Introduction of separate electorate 4. Provision for establishment of a Constituent Assembly	A. Madan Mohan Malviya	Hindu Mahasabha
	B. Sohan Singh Bhakna	Ghadar Movement
	C. Annie Besant	Theosophical Society of India
	D. C. Rajagopalachari	Swaraj Party
Assertion (A): The Zamindari Settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis. Reason (R): The British desired to create a landed class in India for support. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true		
Seasonal migration of men and animals from lower to higher altitudes during the summer is known as (a) Nomadism (b) Migration (c) Transhumance (d) Pastoralism	Seasonal movement of people with livestock between lowlands (winter) and highlands (summer). Practised mainly by pastoral communities . Himalayas (J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand) Communities: Gujjars, Bakarwals, Gaddis	
Which one of the following is not correctly matched? (a) Isoheist — A line joining places of equal height (b) Isobar — A line joining places of equal pressure (c) Isohyet — A line joining places of equal rainfall (d) Isotherm — A line joining places of equal temperature	Isoheist → Line joining places of equal rainfall (not height) Isobar → Equal atmospheric pressure Isohyet → Equal rainfall Isotherm → Equal temperature	
Ordinary dry air consists of the following: 1. Nitrogen 2. Oxygen 3. Argon 4. Carbon dioxide What is the decreasing sequence of these in percentages? (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 4 and 3 (c) 2, 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 1, 4 and 3	Nitrogen (N₂) – ≈ 78.08% Oxygen (O₂) – ≈ 20.95% Argon (Ar) – ≈ 0.93% Carbon dioxide (CO₂) – ≈ 0.04%	
Fog is common around Newfoundland coast because (a) Icebergs melt around the coast (b) Warm and cold currents meet (c) The rainfall is heavy (d) High tides cause storms	Fog is common around the Newfoundland coast because: • The cold Labrador Current meets the warm Gulf Stream here. • When warm, moist air passes over the cold current, it cools rapidly. • This cooling causes condensation , leading to dense fog . Newfoundland? • Newfoundland is an island province of eastern Canada .	
Corals are (a) A particular type of shell found near some seas (b) A special variety of fish which live in shells (c) The tiny animals that live in shells in the sea (d) The remains of tiny sea animals resembling shells	Lakshadweep > Andaman & Nicobar Islands > Gujarat	
Which of the following rivers has a ‘bird’s foot’ delta? (a) The Amazon (b) The Brahmaputra (c) The Mississippi (d) The Nile	• Mississippi River Delta: Bird’s foot delta formed due to rapid deposition of sediments and very low tidal and wave action, creating long narrow distributaries. • USA (Minnesota–Gulf of Mexico); origin Lake Itasca; famous for bird’s foot delta and major inland navigation system. • Amazon River: South America (Peru–Brazil–Atlantic); origin in Andes Mountains (Peru); world’s largest river by discharge with vast rainforest basin and estuarine mouth. • Brahmaputra River: China (Tibet)–India–Bangladesh; origin Angsi Glacier (as Tsangpo); very high sediment load, braided channels and frequent floods in Assam. • Nile River: East & North Africa–Mediterranean Sea; origin Lake Victoria (White Nile); longest river and cradle of ancient Egyptian civilization.	
Dakshin Gangotri is an (a) River-valley project in Andhra Pradesh (b) Unmanned station located in Antarctica for continuous weather and scientific recordings (c) Second source of the river Ganga		

(d) Island in the Indian Ocean near Antarctica														
Apart from Tamil Nadu, Neyveli lignite is found at (a) <u>Gujarat</u> (b) Uttar Pradesh (c) West Bengal (d) Orissa														
The principal cause of soil damage in Punjab and Haryana is (a) <u>Salinity and water-logging</u> (b) Deforestation (c) Ravine erosion (d) Overgrazing														
Which one of the following States doesn't produce a substantial quantity of cardamom? (a) <u>Assam</u> (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Kerala	Spices Board Act - Covers cardamom, pepper, ginger and other spices. - Spices Board of India HQ: Kochi <u>Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce).</u>													
Match the columns: List-I (Lakes) A. Wular B. Chilka C. Loktak D. Nakki List-II (States) 1. Rajasthan 2. Orissa 3. Manipur 4. Jammu and Kashmir 5. Madhya Pradesh	<table><tr><td>A. Wular Lake</td><td>→</td><td>Jammu and Kashmir</td></tr><tr><td>B. Chilika Lake</td><td>→</td><td>Orissa (Odisha)</td></tr><tr><td>C. Loktak Lake</td><td>→</td><td>Manipur</td></tr><tr><td>D. Nakki Lake</td><td>→</td><td>Rajasthan</td></tr></table>		A. Wular Lake	→	Jammu and Kashmir	B. Chilika Lake	→	Orissa (Odisha)	C. Loktak Lake	→	Manipur	D. Nakki Lake	→	Rajasthan
A. Wular Lake	→	Jammu and Kashmir												
B. Chilika Lake	→	Orissa (Odisha)												
C. Loktak Lake	→	Manipur												
D. Nakki Lake	→	Rajasthan												
The places Alwaye, Koyna and Korba have (a) Thermal stations (b) Oil refineries (c) Hydro stations (d) <u>Aluminium industries</u>	➤ Ore: Bauxite ➤ Smelting: Bauxite → Alumina → Aluminium ➤ Power-intensive industry (cheap electricity is crucial)													
Match the columns: List-I A. Maharashtra B. Karnataka C. Uttar Pradesh D. Assam List-II 1. Alluvial 2. Lateritic 3. Red 4. Black	- Maharashtra → Dominated by black (regur) soil of Deccan Trap. - Karnataka → Large spread of red soils in interior plateau. - Uttar Pradesh → Alluvial soil of the Indo-Gangetic plains. - Assam → High rainfall & leaching in hilly areas → lateritic soil (though floodplains also have alluvium, exams map Assam with laterite here).													
River Luni drains into (a) Ganga delta (b) Kerala coast (c) <u>Rann of Kutch</u> (d) Godavari delta														
Economic justice, as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution, has been provided in (a) Preamble and Fundamental Rights (b) <u>Preamble and Directive Principles</u> (c) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles (d) Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles														
A political party is recognised as a national party (a) When it contests elections in all the States of the country (b) When it secures at least five per cent of the total votes cast in a national election (c) If it captures power at least in three States (d) <u>If it is recognised as a political party in four or more States</u>	<table><tr><td>National Party - State party status in ≥4 states, OR ≥6% votes in 4 states + ≥4 Lok Sabha seats, OR ≥2% Lok Sabha seats from ≥3 states. </td><td>State Party ≥6% votes + ≥2 MLAs, OR ≥3% Assembly seats (or 3 seats), OR ≥8% vote share in the state. </td></tr></table>		National Party - State party status in ≥4 states, OR ≥6% votes in 4 states + ≥4 Lok Sabha seats, OR ≥2% Lok Sabha seats from ≥3 states.	State Party ≥6% votes + ≥2 MLAs, OR ≥3% Assembly seats (or 3 seats), OR ≥8% vote share in the state.										
National Party - State party status in ≥4 states, OR ≥6% votes in 4 states + ≥4 Lok Sabha seats, OR ≥2% Lok Sabha seats from ≥3 states.	State Party ≥6% votes + ≥2 MLAs, OR ≥3% Assembly seats (or 3 seats), OR ≥8% vote share in the state.													
The allocation of seats for each State in the present Lok Sabha is based on the (a) 1951 census (b) 1961 census (c) <u>1971 census</u> (d) 1981 census	- Freeze on Lok Sabha seat allocation: Based on 1971 Census. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976: Froze allocation of seats to states until 2001. 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001: Extended the freeze until 2026. - Purpose: To avoid penalising states that successfully implemented population control measures.													
Who among the following have a right to vote in the Vice-Presidential election but not in the Presidential election? (a) Ministers who are not members of either House of Parliament (b) Elected members of the Upper Houses of States (c) <u>Nominated members of the Parliament</u> (d) Members of the Parliament who abstain from all meetings of the House for a period of sixty days without permission of the House														

Who among the following has the right to speak and otherwise take part in the proceedings of either House of the Parliament and to be a member of any Parliamentary Committee in India but is not entitled to vote?

- (a) The Chief Election Commissioner
- (b) The Comptroller and Auditor General
- (c) The Chairman of the Finance Commission
- (d) The Attorney General**

Article 76

Which of the following is/are true of bonded labour?

- 1. It is forced employment in consideration of an advance or interest payment
- 2. It is employment arising out of any customary or social or hereditary obligation or by reason of birth in any caste or community or involved in pledging labour
- 3. It is for any economic consideration involving loss of freedom of contract leading to forced employment

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3**

Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution closely follows the British Parliamentary model.

Reason (R): In India the Upper House of the Parliament has judicial powers.**

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false**
- (d) A is false but R is true

WANT MORE SOCIOLOGY RESOURCES?

YOUR UPSC GUIDE

DISCOVER HUNDREDS OF
FREE ARTICLES, NOTES, AND
EXAM-FOCUSED STUDY
MATERIALS.

VISIT TODAY

✉ info@sociologus.com

🌐 www.sociologus.com

1989

Which of the following is the most industrialised country?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) Malaysia
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Singapore**

Real owners of the company

- (a) Debenture holders
- (b) Directors of the company
- (c) Equity shareholders**
- (d) Bearer bond holders

The first Trade Union in India was

- (a) Madras Labour Union**
- (b) Bombay Port Trust

(c) Printers Union of Calcutta (d) All India Trade Unions Congress	
The Interest Rate Policy is a component of (a) Fiscal Policy (b) Monetary Policy (c) Trade Policy (d) Direct Control	
A suitable site of a cement plant requires proximity to (a) Coal and iron (b) Limestone and manganese (c) Limestone and gypsum (d) Coal and gypsum	
The original name of Mahabharata was (a) Brihat Katha (b) Shashtra Samhita (c) Jaya Samhita (d) Rajatarangini	
Jainism is differed from Buddhism in which of the following aspects? (a) Ahimsa (b) Belief in fasting (c) Doctrine of Yagna (d) Rejection of Yagna	
Which of the following is not a feature of Gandhara School of Art? (a) It was patronised by Sakas and Kushanas (b) It has Indian and Greek influence (c) It resulted in the origination of Hinayana Buddhism (d) It portrayed human figures exactly	
The Prakrit text <i>Gathasaptasati</i> is attributed to the Satavahana king (a) Vasishthiputra Pulumavi (b) Hala (c) Gautamiputra Satkarni (d) Amaru	Love, nature, rural life, emotions—often from women’s perspective
Mitakshara is associated with (a) <i>Yajnavalkya</i> (b) Politics (c) Drama (d) Grammar	• Vijnaneshwara (11th–12th century CE): Wrote commentary on <i>Yajnavalkya Smriti</i>. • Work: <i>Mitakshara</i> – foundation of Mitakshara School of Hindu Law. • Principle: Coparcenary rights by birth in ancestral property. • Inheritance Rule: Property traditionally passed by survivorship among male members • Region: followed in most of India except Bengal and Assam. • Contrast: Bengal followed Dayabhaga School (inheritance after father’s death).
Matavilasa is written by (a) Harsha (b) Rajashekhar (c) Somadeva (d) Mahendrarvarman I	• A poet and musician; authored the Sanskrit farce Mattavilasa Prahasana.
Assertion (A): The form of government in Rig Vedic period was monarchy. Reason (R): Priest enjoyed both social and political status and influenced administration. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
Most popular Sufis were the (a) Rabia (b) Hallaj (c) Ghazali (d) All of the above	
Mahmud Gawan was the Prime Minister of (a) Gujarat kingdom (b) Kingdom of Kashmir (c) Bahmani kingdom (d) Kingdom of Mysore	
Mansabdari system was introduced by (a) Akbar (b) Jahangir (c) Sher Shah (d) Balban	
Which of the following is located in Aurangabad? (a) Shahjahan’s tomb (b) Tomb of Aurangzeb’s queen (c) Akbar’s tomb (d) Babur’s tomb	
Brahmo Samaj was founded by	

(a) <u>Raja Ram Mohan Roy</u> (b) David Hare (c) Derozio (d) Alexander	
“Servants of India Society” was founded by (a) Annie Besant (b) <u>Gopalakrishna Gokhale</u> (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Dadabhai Naoroji	
“Asiatic Society of Bengal” was founded by (a) <u>Sir William Jones</u> (b) Annie Besant (c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	
Which of the following introduced a measure of provincial autonomy? (a) Minto–Morley reforms (b) Montague–Chelmsford reforms (c) Cripps Mission (d) <u>Government of India Act, 1935</u>	
Railway and Telegraph systems were introduced in India by (a) <u>Lord Dalhousie</u> (b) Lord Cornwallis (c) Lord Bentinck (d) Lord Wellesley	
Who among the following Indians mostly encouraged the remarriage of the widows? (a) Jaisingh (b) Ahilya Bai (c) Sarfoji (d) <u>Raja Ram Mohan Roy</u>	
Swaraj as a national demand was first made by (a) <u>Bal Gangadhar Tilak</u> (b) Dadabhai Naoroji (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Chittaranjan Das	
Moderates and extremists of the Indian National Congress differed mainly on the issue of (a) Swaraj (b) Swadeshi (c) <u>Boycott</u> (d) National education	
The Brahmo Samaj is based on the principles of (a) Atheism (b) Polytheism (c) <u>Monism</u> (d) Pantheism	
Banaras Hindu University was founded by (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Gopalakrishna Gokhale (c) <u>Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya</u> (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	• Indian National Congress leader – MMM ○ 1909 – Lahore Session ○ 1918 – Delhi Session
The system of ‘Dyarchy’ was first introduced by (a) <u>Montague–Chelmsford Reforms</u> (b) Minto–Morley Reforms (c) Government of India Act, 1935 (d) None of the above	
On whose recommendations was the Constituent Assembly formed? (a) Mountbatten Plan (b) Cripps Mission Plan (c) <u>Cabinet Mission Plan</u> (d) Government of India Act, 1935	
Which of the following States lies partly to the north of the Himalayas? (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) <u>Jammu & Kashmir</u> (d) Sikkim	
The primitive tribes of Andaman are descendants of (a) <u>Negroids</u> (b) Australoids (c) Mongoloids (d) Caucasoids	

In India the diamonds are quarried from (a) Golconda (b) Jaipur (c) Patnagiri (d) Panna	Majhgawan Diamond Mine (Panna, MP) • Only industrial diamond mine in India (as of 2017) • Location: Near Panna • Deposit type: Kimberlite / lamproite pipe
Punjab and Haryana receive rainfall from (a) Westerly disturbances (b) Cyclones in Bay of Bengal (c) Both of the above (d) None of the above	
Angora wool is obtained from a breed of (a) Sheep (b) Rabbit (c) Fox (d) Cat	• Obtained from the hair of Angora rabbits. • Texture: Extremely soft, fine, and lightweight, with a natural silky sheen. Angora Wool: From Angora Rabbit. Mohair: From Angora Goat. Angora Fibre (Angora Cat hair): From Angora Cat (rare, not commercially common).
Brahmaputra is an example of (a) Annular drainage (b) Antecedent drainage (c) Superimposed drainage (d) Radial drainage	
Which of the following stream systems dissect Aravalli range? (a) Narmada, Son (b) Betwa, Koira (c) Banas, Luni (d) Ganga, Saraswati	• Banas: ○ Rises in the Aravallis. ○ Flows eastward. ○ A major tributary of the Chambal. • Luni: ○ Originates in the Aravallis (near Ajmer). ○ Flows southwest toward the Rann of Kachhh.
Shifting cultivators normally grow (a) A single crop which is mainly consumed (b) The major crop along with cereals (c) Cash crops along with fodder (d) Grains, vegetables and tubers in rotation	
Copper deposits in India are found in (a) Singhbhum (b) Kolar (c) Salem (d) Karanpura	
Which of the following is not true about Gujarat? (a) It is the largest producer of salt (b) It is the largest producer of silk products (c) It is the largest producer of tobacco (d) It is the largest producer of groundnut	• Salt: States – Gujarat, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu; Top Countries – China, USA, India. • Silk: States – Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu; Top Countries – China, India, Uzbekistan. • Tobacco: States – Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh; Top Countries – China, Brazil, India. • Groundnut: States – Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh; Top Countries – China, India, Nigeria.
The largest reserve of sal trees is found in (a) Nilgiri hills (b) Dehradun valley (c) Deccan plateau (d) Eastern Peninsula	
Deforestation results in 1. Flora destruction 2. Fauna destruction 3. Ecological imbalance	
Match the following: List A A. Doddabetta B. Makalu C. Dhaulagiri D. Drugshar List B 1. Nilgiri 2. Himalaya 3. Aravalli 4. Satpura (d) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3	
• Jharkhand → Copper (Singhbhum Copper Belt) • Andhra Pradesh → Coal (Godavari Valley coalfields) • Bailadila → Iron (High-grade hematite) • Mulliganj → Oil	
Assertion (A): Rainfall is scanty on the east of Western Ghats.	

Reason (R): The east of Western Ghats is on the leeward side. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
The climate of India is which of the following types? (a) Monsoonal (b) Mediterranean (c) Tropical (d) Savanna	
Which of the following is a cold ocean current? (a) Labrador (b) Gulf Stream (c) Kuro Shio (d) Brazil Current	
Which of the following countries is rich in oil? (a) Singapore (b) Thailand (c) Pakistan (d) Indonesia	
12 constellations referred to as zodiac are (a) Imaginary region that encompass the path of the planets (b) Signs of Roman gods (c) A group of stars (d) None of the above	
Which of the following is a block mountain? (a) Alps (b) Vosges (c) Rocky (d) Andes	
Savanna grasslands are found in (a) North America (b) Africa (c) Australia (d) East Asia	
The leading producer of silver is (a) U.S.A. (b) U.S.S.R. (c) Mexico (d) South Africa	• Silver Triangle: Mexico – Peru – Bolivia; major global silver-producing region in Latin America (Andes & Mexican Plateau). • Top Silver Producing Countries: Mexico (1st) > China (2nd) > Peru (3rd).
Temperature of four places is given below. Which of the four places has the most continental climate? Assertion (A): Most of the hot deserts are present on the western margin of the continents close to the zones of trade winds. Reason (R): Zones of trade winds are characterised by areas having reversal of planetary wind direction. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
In the estimation of expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, the Parliament has (a) No power to discuss (b) Full power to discuss (c) Full power to discuss during financial emergency (d) None of the above	
If the Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly decides to resign, he should submit his resignation to the _____ (a) Chief Minister (b) Governor (c) Judge of the High Court (d) Deputy Speaker	
The first leader of the opposition to get recognition in the Indian Parliament was (a) Y. B. Chavan (b) Ram Subhag Singh (c) A. K. Gopalan (d) A. M. Stephen	
Absolute majority means ____ per cent of votes. (a) 50 (b) 66 (c) 75 (d) 80	
Cognizable offence refers to an offence where (a) Arrests can be made without warrant (b) Arrests can be made with warrant (c) It is under the jurisdiction of a court (d) Police can register a case without formal complaint	

No money bill can be introduced in the legislative assembly without the recommendations of the (a) Speaker (b) Governor (c) Chief Minister (d) Finance Minister	
The 42nd Amendment to the Indian Constitution is notable because it gives (a) Primacy to Fundamental Rights over Directive Principles (b) Primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights (c) Special treatment to Jammu & Kashmir (d) Special treatment to Sikkim	
Which among the following is not a part of electoral reforms? (a) Registration of political parties (b) Disqualifying the offenders (c) Installation of electronic voting machines (d) Appointment of the Election Commissioner	
All India Services can be created by the (a) President (b) U.P.S.C. (c) Prime Minister (d) Parliament	
Match the following: A. A person with maximum number of votes gets elected B. A person votes for the party, not for the candidate C. One candidate – one vote D. One voter – many votes - List system - Limited vote plan - Single transferable vote - Relative majority - Cumulative vote Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-5 (c) A-5, B-4, C-2, D-1 (d) A-2, B-5, C-1, D-3	
Assertion (A): Finance Commission aims to safeguard the fiscal autonomy of the States. Reason (R): Finance Commission is constituted every fifth year. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
Why DDT is banned in western countries? (a) It remains in environment for a long time (b) It is insects are immunised (c) It is a highly poisonous insecticide (d) None of the above	• DDT is a synthetic organochlorine insecticide widely used after World War II for malaria control and crop protection. • Persistent pollutant: Does not degrade easily; remains for decades • Bioaccumulation: Builds up in fatty tissues of organisms • Biomagnification: Concentration increases at higher trophic levels
1990	
‘Super301’ envisages retaliatory action by the United States of America against the countries it believes are (a) Violating human rights (b) Involved in the production and distribution of narcotics (c) Against free enterprise (d) Blocking international trade practices Super 301 refers to a powerful, temporary extension of Section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act of 1974, designed to combat unfair foreign trade practices by allowing the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR) to identify and sanction countries blocking U.S. exports, notably targeting Japan in the late 1980s and making headlines again with potential actions against China and India	
Stock-farming refers to (a) Increasing returns to agricultural production (b) Buffer stock farming (c) Cooperative farming (d) Farming concentrating on the rearing of cattle and sheep	
Which of the following is a cash crop? (a) Groundnut (b) Wheat (c) Rice (d) Gram	
Consider the following commodities: - Tea - Cotton cloth - Cereals - Edible oils	

5. Sugarcane Among these, whose per capita availability has remained more or less static between 1980-81 and 1987-88 in India? (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 5 (d) 2, 3, 4 and 5 According to Production in India (Highest → Lowest) Cereals → Sugarcane → Cotton cloth → Edible oils → Tea	
The Indian caste system in its classical form is characterised by (a) Vertical hierarchy (b) Horizontal hierarchy (c) Inter-caste competition (d) Equality	
The Uruguay Round of negotiations is primarily concerned with reduction in (a) The debt burden of developing countries (b) Restrictions on the operation of a flexible exchange rate system (c) Restrictions on trade in agriculture and services (d) Restrictions on fishing rights on the high seas	
The term '<i>Fiscal Crisis</i>' in India currently refers primarily to, (a) Increase in non-developmental government expenditure (b) Increase in public debt (c) Recurring deficit on current account in the government budget (d) Phenomenal increase in external indebtedness	
How many major ports are there at present in India?	Major Ports of India (13) ● Deendayal Port (Kandla) – Gujarat ● Mumbai Port – Maharashtra ● Jawaharlal Nehru Port (Nhava Sheva) – Maharashtra ● Mormugao Port – Goa ● New Mangalore Port – Karnataka ● Cochin Port – Kerala ● V.O. Chidambaranar Port (Tuticorin) – Tamil Nadu ● Chennai Port – Tamil Nadu ● Kamarajar Port (Ennore) – Tamil Nadu ● Visakhapatnam Port – Andhra Pradesh ● Paradip Port – Odisha ● Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port (Kolkata–Haldia) – West Bengal ● Port Blair Port – Andaman & Nicobar Islands
Who among the following was not a writer of legal texts? (a) Yajnavalkya (b) Manu (c) Narada (d) Bharavi	
The Harappans did not know the use of (a) Iron (b) Gold (c) Copper (d) Silver	
The first Buddhist Council met at (a) Rajagriha (b) Pataliputra (c) Vaishali (d) Kashinagar	
In which one of the following inscriptions is Ashoka mentioned by name? (a) Major Rock edict at Girnar (b) Minor Rock inscription at Maski (c) Bhabru inscription (d) Langhan inscription	
The Stone Age people had the first domestic (a) Asses (b) Dogs (c) Horses (d) Sheep	
Which one of the following can be classified as a Pratiloma marriage? (a) A Brahmin girl marrying a Sudra boy (b) A Sudra girl marrying a Brahmin boy (c) A Brahmin girl marrying a Brahmin boy (d) None of these	

Consider the following statements regarding Kautilya's Arthashastra:

1. It places monarchical might higher than political expediency.
2. It argues the case for a fully-centralised government for the empire.
3. It deals with problems of administration as well as laws of property and crime.
4. It includes sections on government of the State and diplomatic relations with other States.

Of these statements

(a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

(b) 2 and 3 are correct

(c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct

(d) 2 and 4 are correct

Match List-I with List-II:

List-I

- A. Dayabhaga
- B. Mitakshara
- C. Nagananda
- D. Ramayana

List-II

1. Authored by Kalidasa
2. Jimutavahana
3. Valmiki
4. Vijnaneshvara

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3

Which one of the following was the contemporary Bengal king during the time of Harsha of Kannauj?

- (a) Bhaskaravarman
- (b) Divakaramitra
- (c) Devagupta
- (d) Sasanka**

Sasanka was the contemporary ruler of the Gauda Kingdom (Bengal) during the reign of Harsha. He was a major rival of Harsha and had killed Harsha's elder brother, Rajyavardhana, and his brother-in-law, Grahavarman. In response, Harsha later allied with Bhaskaravarman and marched against Sasanka.

Consider the following pairs:

Vaishnava Saints — Region of strong following

1. Ramanujacharya — South India
2. Chaitanya — Central India
3. Vallabhacharya — Gujarat and Braj area
4. Ramanand — North India

Of these pairs:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correctly matched
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 are correctly matched
- (c) 1 and 4 are correctly matched**
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 are correctly matched

- **Ramanujacharya:** Based in South India (Sri Vaishnavism).
- **Chaitanya:** Associated with Eastern India (Bengal–Odisha).
- **Vallabhacharya:** Linked to Gujarat and Braj (Pushtimarg).
- **Ramanand:** Active in North India (Banaras region).

Consider the following European missions during the Mughal period:

1. Thomas Roe
2. Tavernier
3. Rudolf Acquaviva

The correct chronological order of their visits is:

- (a) 1 – 2 – 3
- (b) 2 – 3 – 1
- (c) 2 – 1 – 3
- (d) 3 – 1 – 2**

Visitor	Period
Rudolf Acquaviva	1580s (Akbar's reign)
Thomas Roe	1615–1619 (Jahangir's reign)
Tavernier	1640s–1660s (Shah Jahan–Aurangzeb)

During the Mughal period, under the Zabti system, land revenue was assessed and was required to be paid

- (a) Only in cash
- (b) Only in kind
- (c) In cash or kind**
- (d) By the zamindar on behalf of the peasants

Who among the following was known as a Nirguna reformer?

- (a) Chaitanya
- (b) Kabir**
- (c) Surdas
- (d) Tulsidas

Who among the following was a ... After the Alipore bomb Conspiracy

revolutionary who later turned into a yogi and philosopher? (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (b) Aurobindo Ghosh (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Agarkar																					
Who among the following was not a no-changer? (a) Dr. Ansari (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (c) Sardar Patel (d) Motilal Nehru																					
The I.N.A. was organised by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at (a) Rangoon (b) Singapore (c) Taiwan (d) Tokyo																					
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below: List I (Social Reformers of Modern India) A. Keshab Chandra Sen B. Henry Vivian Derozio C. Dadabhai Naoroji D. Debendranath Tagore List II (Their contributions) 1. Young Bengal Movement 2. Paramhansa Mandali 3. Sadharan Brahma Samaj 4. Tatvabodhini Sabha	• A. Keshab Chandra Sen → Sadharan Brahma Samaj • B. Henry Vivian Derozio → Young Bengal Movement • C. Dadabhai Naoroji → Paramhansa Mandali • D. Debendranath Tagore → Tatvabodhini Sabha																				
Consider the following sessions of the Indian National Congress: 1. The Muslim League and the Indian National Congress met jointly. 2. The Indian National Congress divided into two groups. 3. The resolution for “Complete Independence” was passed. 4. The Non-cooperation resolution was passed. The correct chronological sequence of these sessions is:	<table><tr><td>Muslim League & INC met jointly</td><td>1916</td><td>Ambika Mazumdar</td><td>Charan</td><td>Lucknow</td></tr><tr><td>INC divided into two groups (Moderates & Extremists)</td><td>1907</td><td>Rash Behari Ghosh</td><td></td><td>Surat</td></tr><tr><td>Resolution for “Complete Independence” (Purna Swaraj)</td><td>1929</td><td>Jawaharlal Nehru</td><td></td><td>Lahore</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Cooperation resolution passed</td><td>1920</td><td>C. Vijayaraghavachariar</td><td></td><td>Nagpur</td></tr></table>	Muslim League & INC met jointly	1916	Ambika Mazumdar	Charan	Lucknow	INC divided into two groups (Moderates & Extremists)	1907	Rash Behari Ghosh		Surat	Resolution for “Complete Independence” (Purna Swaraj)	1929	Jawaharlal Nehru		Lahore	Non-Cooperation resolution passed	1920	C. Vijayaraghavachariar		Nagpur
Muslim League & INC met jointly	1916	Ambika Mazumdar	Charan	Lucknow																	
INC divided into two groups (Moderates & Extremists)	1907	Rash Behari Ghosh		Surat																	
Resolution for “Complete Independence” (Purna Swaraj)	1929	Jawaharlal Nehru		Lahore																	
Non-Cooperation resolution passed	1920	C. Vijayaraghavachariar		Nagpur																	
Consider the following events in Indian National Movement: 1. Singh Sabha Movement 2. Quit India Movement 3. Dandi March 4. Gurudwara Reform Movement																					
Consider the following events: 1. Hunter Commission 2. Charles Wood’s Despatch 3. Sadler Commission 4. Raleigh Commission	Charles Wood’s Despatch (1854): Laid foundation of modern education in India; proposed universities and education departments. Hunter Commission (1882): Reviewed primary and secondary education; emphasized role of local bodies. Raleigh Commission (1902): Set up to reform universities and regulate higher education. Sadler Commission (1917): Examined Calcutta University; recommended separation of school and university education.																				
The Second Round Table Conference was held in (a) 1930 (b) 1931 (c) 1932 (d) 1935																					
Who among the following led the Sepoys at Kanpur in the 1857 uprising? (a) Tantia Tope (b) Lakshmibai (c) Nana Sahib (d) Kunwar Singh																					
The Modern Review was started by (a) Madan Mohan Malaviya (b) C. V. Chintamani (c) Ramanand Chatterjee (d) Annie Besant	The Modern Review was started in 1907 by Ramananda Chatterjee. It was an influential English-language journal of nationalist thought.																				

The most effective contribution made by Dadabhai Naoroji to the cause of Indian National Movement was that he (a) Brought the problems of Indians to the notice of the British (b) Exposed the economic exploitation of India by the British (c) Interpreted the ancient Indian texts and restored self-confidence of Indians (d) Stressed the need for eradication of all the social evils before anything else	
Assertion (A): Ali Brothers founded the Swaraj Party. Reason (R): The Swarajists were in favour of council entry and obstruction from within. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
The maturity of a river course is recognised by the presence of (a) V-shaped valley (b) Meanders (c) Gorges (d) High denudational power	
Which one of the following is not a satellite of Jupiter? (a) Io (b) Callisto (c) Europa (d) Titan	
Caldera is a feature associated with (a) Volcanoes (b) Earthquakes (c) Folding of rocks (d) Faulting of mountains	
Sunda Strait separates (a) Burma and Celebes (b) Java and Sumatra (c) Japan and Korea (d) Sicily and Italy	• Strait of Hormuz: Persian Gulf ↔ Gulf of Oman (Arabian Sea). • Bab-el-Mandeb: Red Sea ↔ Gulf of Aden. • Strait of Malacca: Andaman Sea ↔ South China Sea. • Palk Strait: Bay of Bengal ↔ Gulf of Mannar. • Bering Strait: Arctic Ocean ↔ Pacific Ocean. • Strait of Gibraltar: Mediterranean Sea ↔ Atlantic Ocean. • Bosporus Strait: Black Sea ↔ Sea of Marmara. • Dardanelles: Sea of Marmara ↔ Aegean Sea. • Strait of Dover: North Sea ↔ English Channel. • Sunda Strait: Java Sea ↔ Indian Ocean. • Lombok Strait: Java Sea ↔ Indian Ocean. • Tsushima Strait: East China Sea ↔ Sea of Japan. • Cook Strait: Tasman Sea ↔ Pacific Ocean. • Magellan Strait: Atlantic Ocean ↔ Pacific Ocean. • Florida Strait: Gulf of Mexico ↔ Atlantic Ocean.
Eskers and Drumlins are features formed by (a) Running water (b) Underground water (c) The action of wind (d) Glacial action	
Which one of the following is the largest of the inner planets? (a) Venus (b) Mercury (c) Mars (d) Earth	
If the difference in time of the two places is 2 hours and 20 minutes, then the difference in their longitudes will be (a) 30° (b) 35° (c) 40° (d) 45°	• Earth rotates 360° in 24 hours • So, 1 hour = 15° ⇒ 1 minute = 15° / 60 = 0.25° Time difference = 2 hours 20 minutes • 2 hours = 2 × 15° = 30° • 20 minutes = 20 × 0.25° = 5° Total longitude difference = 30° + 5° = 35°
Matriarchal system still exists among the (a) Nagas, Nairs and Meenas (b) Nairs and Khasis (c) Bhils, Nairs and Khasis (d) Nagas and Khasis	
Which one of the following is the main cause of the low productivity of rice in India? (a) Low yielding varieties (b) High incidence of pests (c) Low fertility of soils (d) Low market price	

Important oil fields of the Brahmaputra Valley include (a) Digboi and Kharjha (b) Lunej and Ankleshwar (c) Badarpur and Masimpur (d) Naharkatia and Moran	The Brahmaputra Valley oil fields are located in Assam . The major and most productive oil fields here include: • Naharkatia Oil Field • Moran Oil Field • (Also includes Digboi Oil Field) Lunej & Ankleshwar → Gujarat Kharsang Oil Field (Arunachal Pradesh)
Mohair is obtained from <u>(a) Angora goat</u> (b) Beetal goat (c) Karakul sheep (d) Lincoln sheep	➤ Mohair is a silky, lustrous fibre obtained from the Angora goat . ➤ It is used for shawls, sweaters, carpets, and upholstery.. Examples • Angora goat → Mohair • Angora rabbit → Angora wool • Angora cat → Long silky fur
Zojila Pass lies between <u>(a) Kashmir Valley and Ladakh</u> (b) Lahaul Valley and Spiti (c) Chumbi Valley and Sikkim (d) Arunachal Pradesh and Tibet	
Assertion (A): India is one of the leading fishing countries in the world. Reason (R): India has a long coastline and a large fish-eating population. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
What is the correct sequence in order of size of the following States in India (from largest to smallest)? 1. Uttar Pradesh 2. Maharashtra 3. Madhya Pradesh 4. Andhra Pradesh	
The size of the Muslim community in India is (a) The largest in the world (b) Next only to that of Bangladesh <u>(c) The second largest in the world</u> (d) As large as that in Pakistan	
The Palghat gap providing easy access between the west and the east coasts of India lies between (a) The Nilgiris and the Cardamom Hills <u>(b) The Nilgiris and the Anaimalai Hills</u> (c) The Anaimalai Hills and the Cardamom Hills (d) The Cardamom Hills and the Palni Hills WESTERN GHATS + Tamil Nadu and Kerala + Annamalai and Nilgiri hills + aka = Palakkad gap	
Assertion (A): Floods are a recurring feature in the Indo-Gangetic Plain. Reason (R): The Indo-Gangetic Plain is built of porous and soft alluvium. <u>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
For developing inbred lines in farm animals, following factors are taken into consideration: 1. The crossbreds should be of outstanding type 2. They should not carry any determinantal genes 3. Progeny tested animals 4. Herd size should be large Of the statements given above, which one of the following combinations of factors is most essential? (a) 1 and 3 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 4 <u>(d) 2 and 4</u>	
Consider the following effects of genetic engineering: 1. Disease resistance 2. Growth promotion 3. Cloning 4. Longevity Of these effects, those that have been tried out with a certain amount of success include (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 2 and 4 <u>(d) 1, 2 and 3</u>	
Consider the following statements regarding “booth capturing” in an election:	

1. It has been defined in the Constitution of India after the 61st Amendment.
2. It includes the seizure of and taking possession of a polling booth to prevent the orderly conduct of elections.
3. It is also committed when any elector is threatened and prevented from going to the polling station to cast his vote.
4. It has been declared a cognizable offence punishable by imprisonment.

Of these statements:

(a) 2, 3 and 4 are correct

(b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

(c) 2 and 3 are correct

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct

- The **61st Constitutional Amendment (1988)** only **reduced the voting age from 21 to 18**.
- **Booth capturing is NOT defined in the Constitution.**
- It is defined under the **Representation of the People Act, 1951** (Section 123).
- It is defined under the **Representation of the People Act, 1951** (Section 123).
- **"It includes the seizure of and taking possession of a polling booth to prevent the orderly conduct of elections."**
- Intimidation of voters to stop them from voting **amounts to booth capturing.**
- Booth capturing is a **cognizable offence**, punishable with **imprisonment** under election law.

Consider the following pairs:

52nd	Anti-Defection Law
56th	Statehood for Goa
59th	Emergency in Punjab
62nd	Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1 and 4

(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(d) 2 and 3

Assertion (A): Panchayati Raj institutions were set up to decentralise planning to village level.

Reason (R): Village panchayats are in a better position to have a proper appreciation of development needs.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Consider the following statements regarding a No-Confidence Motion in the Indian Parliament:

1. There is no mention of a No-Confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.
2. A period of six months must elapse between the introduction of one No-Confidence Motion and another.
3. At least 100 members must support a Motion of No-Confidence before it is introduced in the House.
4. A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

Of these statements:

(a) 1 and 4 are correct

(b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct

(c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct

(d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct

- The Constitution **does not explicitly mention** a No-Confidence Motion.
- It is provided under **Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha** (Rule 198)
- There is **no such mandatory time gap**.
- Multiple No-Confidence Motions can be moved in the **same session**, subject to admissibility.
- Only **50 members** are required to support the motion for its admission.
- **A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.**

The value of a vote of a member of Parliament for the election of the President of India is determined by dividing the

(a) Nation's population as per the latest census by the number of Lok Sabha members

(b) Population as per the latest census by the total strength of the two Houses of Parliament

(c) Total value of votes of the members of all the State Legislative Assemblies by the total number of members of the Parliament

(d) Population as per the latest census by the number of elected members of Parliament

Assertion (A): Equality before the law is not applicable to the President of India.

Reason (R): The President of India enjoys special powers and privileges under the Constitution.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

Holding of elections for the Panchayats is decided by

(a) The District Magistrate

(b) Constitutional mandate

(c) The State Government

(d) The Election Commission

1991

Which one of the following industries is NOT a raw-material-localised industry?

- (a) Cotton Textile Industry
(b) Sugar Industry
(c) Cement Industry
(d) Glass Industry

Raw materials (silica sand, soda ash, limestone) are widely available and not highly perishable; location depends more on market & fuel

Which one of the following functions of the Reserve Bank of India is NOT performed by the other banks?

- (a) Making advances to agriculturists
(b) Dealing in foreign exchange
(c) Industrial refinancing
(d) Acting as banker to the government

The calculation of national income estimation in India is done by

- (a) National Sample Survey Organisation
(b) Finance Ministry, Government of India
(c) Central Statistical Organisation
(d) Reserve Bank of India

The largest contribution to the central exchequer comes from

- (a) Customs duties
(b) Income tax
(c) Central excise
(d) Estate duty

If the capital stock was over-estimated, then the rate of depreciation should be

- (a) High
(b) Low
(c) Zero
(d) Infinite

If capital stock is everlasting, what is the depreciation rate?

Answer: Zero

Everlasting capital stock does not lose value or efficiency, so the depreciation rate is zero as no part decreases in utility or worth over time.

Inflation tends to reduce the share of labour in GNP because

- (a) Wages lag behind prices
(b) Prices lag behind wages
(c) Profits lag behind wages
(d) Profits lag behind prices

The main source of financing the implementation of development programmes is

- (a) Internal resources from taxes and other measures
(b) External finance as borrowings/foreign governments
(c) External finance as loans from international finance agencies
(d) External finance as loans from foreign governments and international finance agencies

Betterment levy is imposed by the government because

- (a) Of improvement in soil/land quality as a result of irrigation facilities provided by the government
(b) Of improved industrial production due to various infrastructural facilities provided by the government
(c) Of increased capacity utilisation due to electricity supplied by State Electricity Boards
(d) Of increased raw material imports possible due to availability of foreign currency

As the GNP (Gross National Product) of a nation increases, the share of the tertiary sector in the total GNP

- (a) Decreases
(b) Increases
(c) Remains same
(d) None of the above

Relationship between GDP and GNP

Relationship	Reason	Example
GDP > GNP	Net Factor Income from Abroad (NFIA) is negative (more income paid to foreigners than received)	Developing countries like India
GDP = GNP	NFIA = 0 (income earned abroad = income paid abroad)	Hypothetical / closed economy
GDP < GNP	NFIA is positive (more income earned abroad than paid)	Developed countries with large overseas investments like USA, Japan

Based on the ideals of Supportive Economic Development, which country adopted complete nationalisation based planning?

- (a) Afghanistan
(b) USSR
(c) Poland
(d) Cuba

Who is the pioneer of 'White Revolution' in India?

- (a) Dhruv Bhai Ambani
(b) Verghese Kurien
(c) Swaminathan
(d) S. K. Birla

It is said that of the five doctrines taught by Jainism four were taken over by Mahavira from previous teachers and only one was added by him. Which one

of the following was the doctrine added by him? (a) Do not commit violence (b) Observe continence (c) Do not acquire property (d) Do not speak a lie									
Indus Valley civilisation is also known as the Harappa culture because (a) The site of Harappa is six times larger than the Mohenjodaro site (b) The Indus valley civilisation is considered the elementary/initial stage of the Vedic culture and Harappa is believed to be the same as Harappan mentioned in the Vedas (c) Harappa was the first site to be excavated in the Indus valley (d) The most important/significant evidence of the achievements of this civilisation have been excavated from Harappa									
Which one of the following does not indicate the difference between Mahayanism and Hinayanism? (a) Belief in the Bodhisattvas (b) Worship of the image of Buddha (c) Use of the Sanskrit language (d) Admission of women into the monasteries									
Which one of the following archaeologists initially discovered the Mohanjodaro site of the Indus valley civilization? (a) Sir John Marshall (b) Daya Ram Sahni (c) Rakhal Das Banerji (d) Sir Mortimer Wheeler									
The Upanishads are collectively known as (a) Vedangas (b) Shruti (c) Vedanta (d) Smriti ASKED IN 2023									
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I A. Chandragupta Maurya B. Samudragupta C. Harsha Vardhan D. Rajendra Chola List II 1. The great council of Prayag 2. Jainism 3. Gangaikonda Cholaapuram 4. Allahabad Pillar	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Chandragupta Maurya</td><td>Jainism</td></tr> <tr> <td>Samudragupta</td><td>Allahabad Pillar</td></tr> <tr> <td>Harsha Vardhan</td><td>The great council of Prayag</td></tr> <tr> <td>Rajendra Chola</td><td>Gangaikonda Cholaapuram</td></tr> </table>	Chandragupta Maurya	Jainism	Samudragupta	Allahabad Pillar	Harsha Vardhan	The great council of Prayag	Rajendra Chola	Gangaikonda Cholaapuram
Chandragupta Maurya	Jainism								
Samudragupta	Allahabad Pillar								
Harsha Vardhan	The great council of Prayag								
Rajendra Chola	Gangaikonda Cholaapuram								
Ramanuja, the Vaishnava Saint, was born at (a) Srirangam (b) Srivilliputtur (c) Udipi (d) None of the above	Ramanuja was born at Sriperumbudur (Tamil Nadu), not at Srirangam, Srivilliputtur, or Udipi. - Ramanuja → Vishishtadvaita Vedanta - Birthplace → Sriperumbudur								
Kalhana's Rajatarangini (twelfth century) contains (a) A collection of stories preaching morals (b) The history of the dynasties of Kashmir (c) The history of early Muslim rule in India (d) An account of the early Indian voyages	Rajatarangini - Written by Kalhana in the 12th century CE (c. 1148–50). - Sanskrit historical chronicle of Kashmir kings. - Divided into 8 books (Tarangas). - Uses inscriptions, coins, genealogies, and earlier texts. - First systematic attempt at critical history-writing in India.								
Which of the following were the causes for the rapid dissolution of the Mughal empire? - Degeneration of the Mughal nobility - The absence of the Law of Succession - Foreign invasion Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 2 and 3 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3									
When the Portuguese arrived in India, the foreigners whom they encountered as trade rivals were the (a) Persians (b) Arabs (c) Dutch (d) English	Battle of Diu. Portuguese vs Mamluk Sultanate (Arabs), supported by Gujarat Sultanate.								
The intensity of famine increased in India, under the British rule because (a) The failure of monsoons became frequent (b) The drain of wealth from India was uncontrolled (c) Of the poor distribution of food grains (d) Discriminatory protection was extended to food processing industries	1770 Bengal Famine → First major famine under British rule. 1876–78 Great Famine → Worst mortality (Madras, Deccan). 1943 Bengal Famine → Policy-induced scarcity during WWII.								
The Congress Ministries resigned in November 1939 because									

(a) The Provincial Autonomy proved to be a farce (b) The Governors interfered too much in the day-to-day administration of the provinces (c) India was dragged into the Second World War without the consent of her people (d) The British followed the policy of divide and rule									
Consider the following two statements called Assertion (A) and Reason (R) and answer by using the codes given below the statements: Assertion (A): The Quit India Movement of 1942 marked the culmination of the Indian Freedom Movement. Reason (R): After the Quit India Movement it was only a question of time before determining the actual mechanics of the transfer of power. (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not an explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true									
Which one of the following is the most significant contribution of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to modern India? (a) His participation in the Quit India Movement (b) His role in the Non-Cooperation Movement (c) His achievement of the integration of princely states (d) His Presidentship of the Indian National Congress	• Jammu and Kashmir: 26 October 1947 – Acceded to India after Pakistani tribal invasion. • Junagadh: September 1947 – Acceded to Pakistan; February 1948 – Plebiscite held, joined India. • Hyderabad (Operation Polo): 13–17 September 1948 – Indian military action integrated Hyderabad into India.								
Federation, Indian responsibility, reservation and safeguards were the three lynchpins of (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact (b) Macdonald Award (c) Poona Pact (d) Radcliffe Award									
On whose recommendation was the Constituent Assembly formed? (a) Mountbatten Plan (b) Cripps Mission (c) Cabinet Mission Plan (d) Government of India Act, 1935									
“English men are more efficient partly by upbringing, partly by race and partly by education.” Who said this? (a) Ripon (b) Lord Curzon (c) Minto (d) Dufferin									
“I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.” Who said this? (a) Winston Churchill (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Mao Tse-Tung	During or after the WW2, Mk Gandhi was in option but not the answer Gandhi trick fails								
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I (Political parties) A. Communist Party of India B. Socialist Party C. Swaraj Party D. The Hindu Maha Sabha List II (Personalities) 1. C. R. Das 2. Ram Manohar Lohia 3. V. D. Savarkar 4. P. C. Joshi	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Communist Party of India</td><td>P. C. Joshi</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Socialist Party</td><td>Ram Manohar Lohia</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Swaraj Party</td><td>C. R. Das</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. The Hindu Mahasabha</td><td>V. D. Savarkar</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	A. Communist Party of India	P. C. Joshi	B. Socialist Party	Ram Manohar Lohia	C. Swaraj Party	C. R. Das	D. The Hindu Mahasabha	V. D. Savarkar
A. Communist Party of India	P. C. Joshi								
B. Socialist Party	Ram Manohar Lohia								
C. Swaraj Party	C. R. Das								
D. The Hindu Mahasabha	V. D. Savarkar								
Neap tides are produced in the first and third quarters of the Moon. Then, (a) The Moon and the Sun are in conjunction with the other planets (b) The Moon and the Sun are in opposition with each other (c) The attractions of the Sun and the Moon are at right angles to each other (d) The Moon and the Sun are in quadrant position to each other	• Occur during First Quarter and Last Quarter phases of the Moon. • Sun and Moon pull at right angles to each other on Earth. • Their gravitational forces partially cancel out. • Result in lower high tides and higher low tides. • Happen twice every lunar month								
The light from the Sun reaches the Earth in about (a) 2 min (b) 4 min (c) 6 min (d) 8 min									
Terrace cultivation is practised mostly (a) In urban areas (b) On slopes of mountains (c) On tops of hills (d) In undulating tracts									

Seasons on the Earth are caused due to (a) The elliptical orbit of the Earth (b) Alteration/change in the speed of revolution of the Earth <u>(c) Inclination of the Earth on its axis of rotation</u> (d) Differences in the amount of energy received from the Sun	
Jupiter completes one circuit of the Sun in (a) 13 years <u>(b) 12 years</u> (c) 16 years (d) 10 years	• Largest planet in the solar system; a gas giant mainly of hydrogen & helium. • Has the Great Red Spot, a massive storm raging for centuries. • Exhibits a very fast rotation (~10 hours), causing a noticeable equatorial bulge.
Barkhan (Barchans) is a <u>(a) Crescent shaped sand-dune</u> (b) Depositional bar, separated by water from the coast (c) Dark coloured, fine grained rock (d) Glacial erosional feature	• Crescent-shaped sand dunes formed by unidirectional winds. • Horn-shaped ends point downwind, showing wind direction. • Form in dry deserts with limited sand supply and hard ground. • Gentle windward slope and steep leeward (slip) face. • Common in Sahara, Thar, Arabian deserts
The speed of revolution of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun is (a) Same throughout the year <u>(b) Greatest when the Earth is nearest to the Sun</u> (c) Greatest when the Earth is farthest from the Sun (d) Least when the Earth is nearest to the Sun	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I A. Deforestation B. Cellular structure C. Cross pollination D. Nitrogen fixation List II 1. Vacuoles 2. Maize 3. Soil erosion 4. Legumes Select the correct answer from the codes given below: <u>(a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4</u>	
Which one of the following is the brightest heavenly body in the evening/night sky? (a) Jupiter (b) Saturn (c) Mars <u>(d) Venus</u>	
Largest producer of diamond and gem in the world is (a) Zaire (b) South Africa <u>(c) Botswana</u> (d) Ghana	Russia > Botswana > Canada > Democratic Republic of the Congo > Australia Diamond mining exists at Panna, but India is not a major producer .
Of the following forest regions, the most suitable wood for paper pulp is available from (a) Hot and humid regions of Amazon (b) Savanna <u>(c) Equatorial forests of Congo basin</u> (d) Forests of Burma	
Which one of the following winds is not planetary wind? (a) Trade (b) Westerly (c) Polar Easterly <u>(d) Monsoon</u>	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I A. Damascus B. Cassava C. Pine forest D. Infrequent valley List II 1. Taiga 2. City in Syria 3. West Indian Tribe 4. Wanganui in New Zealand Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4 (b) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4 (c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 <u>(d) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3</u>	
Swamps are seen in the Siberian rivers because <u>(a) Freezing of the river near the mouth prevents water to flow to the sea</u> (b) Rivers are too narrow (c) Rivers are heavily drained by the large network of canals (d) Railway bridges built across the rivers obstruct flow	

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I

- A. Mushroom Rocks
- B. Cape Verde
- C. Thar
- D. Voges Block

List II

1. Fold type
2. Low latitude desert
3. Volcanic
4. Wind erosion

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (b) A-3, B-2, C-4, D-1
- (c) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1**

In which of the following States the Jharkhand Movement is active?

1. Bihar
2. madhya Pradesh
3. Orissa
4. Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 3**
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

Below, data regarding cultivation of a particular type of crop in four States/Union Territories is given. Of the following which is its cultivated crop?

State/Union Territory	Area under cultivation (Million hectares)
Kerala	108
Tamil Nadu	8
Karnataka	2
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.8

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Coffee
- (b) Tea
- (c) Rubber
- (d) Rice

Crop	Production Status	States	Countries	Issues
Coffee	Medium producer; export-oriented, mostly Arabica & Robusta	Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha	Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia, Indonesia, Ethiopia	Water pollution from wet processing, agrochemical runoff
Tea	One of the largest & producers exporters	Assam, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh	China, India, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Turkey	Pesticide residue, soil acidity, deforestation
Rubber	Major producer (natural rubber)	Kerala, Tripura, Assam, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu	Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, China, India	Chemical effluents from processing, loss of biodiversity
Rice	World's largest exporter, staple food crop	West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu	China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam	Methane emission, water depletion, fertilizer runoff

Which of the following metals is extracted from the Monazite sand found in plenty in India?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Uranium
- (c) Thorium**
- (d) Copper

India's Thorium Status

- India has the world's largest thorium reserves ($\approx 35-40\%$ of global reserves).
- Thorium occurs mainly in monazite sands (a beach sand mineral).
- Strategically important for India's three-stage nuclear programme (future thorium-based reactors).
- Not yet used commercially at scale for power generation.

Match items in List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List I (Metal extracted)

- A. Copper
- B. Uranium
- C. Nickel
- D. Lead

List II (Location of Site)

1. Jaduguda
2. Jawar
3. Malanjkhand
4. Sukinda

(c) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

The continental shelf surrounding the Indian Coast is widest off the

- (a) Hooghly Coast
- (b) Coromandel Coast
- (c) Konkan Coast
- (d) South Gujarat Coast

Which of the following rivers is the source of water for the Rajasthan Canal?

- (a) Yamuna
- (b) Chambal
- (c) Sutlej**
- (d) Ghaggar

- The Rajasthan Canal, now called the Indira Gandhi Canal, draws its water from the Sutlej.
- Water is supplied via the Harike Barrage in Punjab, where the Sutlej (with Beas waters) is regulated and diverted into the canal.
- This canal irrigates the arid regions of north-western Rajasthan (Ganganagar-Bikaner-Jaisalmer belt).

In India diamonds are quarried from (a) Golconda (b) Jaipur (c) Ratnagiri (d) <u>Panna</u>	● Panna is the only diamond-producing region in India. ● Located in Madhya Pradesh, along the Ken–Panna belt. ● Diamonds occur in kimberlite/lamproite pipes and alluvial deposits. ● Mining is carried out by NMDC (earlier also by private lease holders). ● Production is small, but historically significant (ancient Indian diamonds came from this region).												
Rainfall on the east coast of Tamil Nadu occurs during October to November due to (a) Winter monsoon (b) <u>Retreating south-west monsoon</u> (c) North-west monsoon (d) Local winds													
Which of the following groups is opposed to the plantation of Eucalyptus trees? (a) <u>Environmentalists</u> (b) Wildlife Protection group (c) Paper manufacturers (d) Matches manufacturers													
Angora wool is obtained from a breed of (a) <u>Rabbit</u> (b) Sheep (c) Goat (d) Fox													
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists: List I A. Fissure eruption B. Anticlinorium belt C. Sea of Tethys D. Tsangpo List II 1. Alluvial soils 2. Black soils 3. Himalayan mountain chain 4. Brahmaputra 5. Ganga	<table><tr><td>Fissure eruption</td><td>Black soils</td><td>Lava flows of Deccan Traps formed regur (black) soil</td></tr><tr><td>Anticlinorium belt</td><td>Himalayan mountain chain</td><td>Himalayas are a complex fold (anticlinorium) belt</td></tr><tr><td>Sea of Tethys</td><td>Ganga</td><td>Ganga plain formed from sediments of the Tethys Sea</td></tr><tr><td>Tsangpo</td><td>Brahmaputra</td><td>Tsangpo is the Tibetan name of the Brahmaputra</td></tr></table>	Fissure eruption	Black soils	Lava flows of Deccan Traps formed regur (black) soil	Anticlinorium belt	Himalayan mountain chain	Himalayas are a complex fold (anticlinorium) belt	Sea of Tethys	Ganga	Ganga plain formed from sediments of the Tethys Sea	Tsangpo	Brahmaputra	Tsangpo is the Tibetan name of the Brahmaputra
Fissure eruption	Black soils	Lava flows of Deccan Traps formed regur (black) soil											
Anticlinorium belt	Himalayan mountain chain	Himalayas are a complex fold (anticlinorium) belt											
Sea of Tethys	Ganga	Ganga plain formed from sediments of the Tethys Sea											
Tsangpo	Brahmaputra	Tsangpo is the Tibetan name of the Brahmaputra											
Which of the following statements about the monsoon in India is incorrect? (a) South-West monsoon are on-shore winds (b) North-East monsoon are off-shore winds (c) The monsoons retreat gradually (d) <u>Most of the monsoon rain falls over West Bengal only.</u>													
Which one of the following techniques has helped to solve many mysteries involving murders, robberies and rapes? (a) Gene splicing (b) Computer tomography (c) <u>DNA fingerprinting</u> (d) Gene cloning													
On a half-moon night the angle between the moon and the sun when measured from earth is about (a) 45° (b) 60° (c) <u>90°</u> (d) 180°													
Which one of the following is not a satellite of Jupiter? (a) Io (b) Callisto (c) Europa (d) <u>Titan</u>													
Tomahawk, a cruise missile, was used in (a) World War II (b) Iran–Iraq War (c) <u>Gulf War</u> (d) World War I													
The right to Freedom of Speech in India may be restricted if the freedom is used to (a) <u>Incite people to violence</u> (b) Propagate nationalisation of the private sector (c) Level charges of corruption against those in power (d) Spread superstition													
Of the following, with which does Article 78 of the Constitution deal with? 1. Emergency powers of the President 2. The Prime Minister’s duty regarding keeping the President informed about the government’s decisions, policies and actions 3. The President’s power to send advisory messages to the Parliament 4. The President’s power to get information from the Council of Ministers Select the correct answer from the codes given below:													

(a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3 <u>(c) 2 only</u> (d) 1, 2 and 3		
Which one of the following statements is true? (a) Union Territories are not represented in the Rajya Sabha (b) Jurisdiction regarding election disputes with the Chief Election Commissioner <u>(c) The Speaker continues in his post even after the state council is dissolved till a new speaker is elected by the succeeding state council</u> (d) According to the Indian Constitution Parliament consists of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha only		
In India political parties are given recognition by (a) President (b) Law Commission (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha <u>(d) Election Commission</u>		
Of the various sources of income to the Gram Panchayats, one source is (a) Income tax - Union (b) Sales tax - State <u>(c) levy duties</u> (d) Professional tax - State		
The appointment of the Judges of Supreme Court is done by (a) The Prime Minister on the advice of the Cabinet <u>(b) The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India</u> (c) The Prime Minister in consultation with the Chief Justice (d) The President in consultation with the Law Commission of India		
Which one of the following can be prorogued but cannot be dissolved? <u>(a) Rajya Sabha</u> (b) State Council (c) Municipal Corporation (d) Governing Council in a Union Territory		
To elect the President of India which one of the following election procedures is used? <u>(a) System of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote</u> (b) Proportional representation through list system (c) Collective voting system (d) Secondary voting system	Electoral College (Article 54) The President of India is elected by an Electoral College consisting of: 1. Elected Members of Lok Sabha 2. Elected Members of Rajya Sabha 3. Elected Members of State Legislative Assemblies (MLAs) 4. Elected Members of Legislative Assemblies of UTs o Delhi and Puducherry Nominated members are NOT included (neither MPs nor MLAs) but takes part in removal only MPs. If the Chief Minister (CM) is an MLC — Can he vote? • No, if the CM is a Member of Legislative Council (MLC), he cannot vote in the Presidential election. • Only elected MLAs are part of the Electoral College.	
Holding of election for the Panchayats is decided by (a) The District Magistrate (b) Constitutional mandate <u>(c) The State government</u> (d) The Election Commission		
The Panchayati Raj was first introduced in the States of Rajasthan and <u>(a) Andhra Pradesh</u> (b) Bihar (c) Gujarat (d) Orissa		
Of the various wildlife and forest observation schemes undertaken with world aid funds in India, which one has been the most successful project? <u>(a) Project Tiger</u> (b) Mangroves and wetland development (c) Development of national parks (d) Protection/conservation of forests in Terai region IBCA – International Big Cat Alliance IBCA (International Big Cat Alliance) is a global initiative led by India to conserve big cats and their habitats through international cooperation.		
Launched • 2023, by India Headquarters • India Big Cats Covered (7) 1. Tiger 2. Lion 3. Leopard 4. Snow Leopard 5. Cheetah 6. Jaguar 7. Puma	13 Tiger Range Countries (TRCs) 1. India 2. Bangladesh 3. Bhutan 4. Nepal 5. Myanmar 6. Thailand 7. Malaysia 8. Indonesia 9. China 10. Russia 11. Cambodia 12. Laos 13. Vietnam India hosts ~75% of the world’s wild tigers	Project Tiger is a flagship wildlife conservation programme of India launched to protect tigers and their habitats. Launched • 1973 • By Indira Gandhi Implementing Authority • National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) • Under Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)

LION ASSESSMENT GUJRAT

Periodic population estimation of the Asiatic Lion (*Panthera leo persica*) Conducted **only in Gujarat** (the only wild habitat of Asiatic lions)

- **Gujarat Forest Department**
- Usually once every **5 years**
- Asiatic lion is **Endangered**

- (IUCN)
- **Single-population risk** (disease, disasters)
 - Habitat expansion
 - Corridor management
 - Human–lion conflict mitigation

1992

The definition of a small-scale industry is based on

- (a) The market outreach of a unit
- (b) The size of the sales of a unit
- (c) The fact whether the products manufactured fall in a list drawn up by the Ministry of Industry
- (d) The value of the plant and machinery investment in a unit**

Unemployment which occurs when workers move from one job to another job is known as

- (a) Seasonal unemployment
- (b) Frictional unemployment**
- (c) Technological unemployment
- (d) Cyclical unemployment

These are types of unemployment:

- **Seasonal Unemployment:** Occurs due to seasonal nature of work (e.g., agriculture, tourism).
- **Frictional Unemployment:** Short-term unemployment while changing jobs or searching for a new job.
- **Technological Unemployment:** Caused by replacement of labour with machines/technology.
- **Cyclical Unemployment:** Occurs during economic downturns or recessions due to fall in demand.

The single largest component in the non-plan expenditure during 1991–92 was

- (a) Compensation to banks in respect of amount spent as loan waiving
- (b) Interest payments**
- (c) Compensation on the loss incurred by PSUs
- (d) Deficit financing means

Which one of the following schemes was intended to tap the black money?

- (a) UIT Bonds
- (b) India Development Bonds**
- (c) Long Term Operations Scheme
- (d) SLR Deposit Scheme

Which one of the following institutions providing finance to the industrial sector was the first to be set up?

- (a) Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India
- (b) Industrial Finance Corporation of India**
- (c) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India
- (d) Industrial Development Bank of India

Assertion (A): Minimum wages in India are fixed according to the levels of living and the labour participation rates.

Reason (R): All workers covered by the Minimum Wages Acts are above poverty line.

Of these statements

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct while R is wrong**
- (d) A is wrong while R is correct

Invisible trade is

- (a) Of corporate and financial institutions with government
- (b) Of government with public institutions
- (c) Of government with other countries
- (d) Of the services like banks, insurance companies and shipping companies**

Which one of the following is not true regarding the trends during and after the Seventh Five-Year Plan process in India?

- (a) During this period, gross domestic product (GNP) grew at an average rate of 5.4 per cent per year
- (b) Foodgrain production grew by 3.23 per cent
- (c) To reduce unemployment and consequently the incidence of poverty, special programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana was initiated
- (d) Major objectives of the plan were to achieve self-reliance and adopt measures for raising employment and standard of living below the poverty line**

Which one of the following has been recently added to the list of exports items in India?

- (a) Rubber
- (b) Sugar
- (c) Coffee
- (d) Cashew**

1. **Rubber:** Top countries – Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam; India states – Kerala, Tripura, Karnataka; body – Rubber Board of India (Ministry of Commerce & Industry); statutory under Rubber Act, 1947.
2. **Sugar (Sugarcane):** Top countries – Brazil, India, China; India states – Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka; research body – Sugarcane Breeding Institute (ICAR); under Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare.
3. **Coffee:** Top countries – Brazil, Vietnam, Colombia; India states – Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu; body – Coffee Board of India (Ministry of Commerce & Industry); statutory under Coffee Act, 1942.
4. **Cashew:** Top countries – Vietnam, India, Côte d'Ivoire; India states – Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha; body – Cashew Export Promotion Council of India (Ministry of Commerce & Industry); non-statutory export promotion council.

India's third largest trading partner during 1989–90 was (a) Australia (b) <u>Japan</u> (c) Malaysia (d) Zaire	Current : <u>United States of America > China > United Arab Emirates > Russia</u>
India possesses more than half the total number of the world's (a) <u>Cattle</u> (b) Sheep (c) Buffaloes (d) Horses	
Terms of trade between agriculture and industry has reference to (a) Relative price movements between the two sectors (b) Relative quantities of production in the two sectors (c) The extent of trade existent between the two sectors (d) <u>Relative international valuation of the agricultural produce in contrast to the industrial produce</u>	
Interest Rate Policy is a component of (a) Fiscal Policy (b) <u>Monetary Policy</u> (c) Trade Policy (d) Direct Control	
Assertion (A): Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway have abundant power resources. Reason (R): They have the largest coal deposits in Europe. Of these statements (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) <u>A is true but R is false</u> (d) A is false but R is true Russia > United States of America > Saudi Arabia > China > Iran	
Deflators have the use of (a) <u>Adjusting for changes in price levels</u> (b) Adjusting for change in commodity composition (c) Accounting for decline of GNP (d) Accounting for higher increase of GNP	
Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called chaityas while the others viharas. What is the difference between the two? (a) <u>Chaityas is a place of worship while vihara is the dwelling place of the monks</u> (b) Chaityas is the stupa at the far end of the cave while vihara is the hall axial to it (c) There is no material difference between the two (d) Vihara is a place of worship while chaityas is the dwelling place of the monks	
Which one of the following does not constitute part of the Veda? (a) <u>Nirukta</u> (b) Upanishad (c) Brahmana (d) Samhita	
In ancient India the territorial name Tosali referred to (a) The region between the rivers Jhelum and Chenab (b) The basin of the river Son (c) The delta of the river Cauvery (d) <u>The area of the river Mahanadi</u>	
Which one of the following was worshipped as a healing God by ancient Indians? (a) <u>Surya</u> (b) Angaraka (Mangala) (c) Sukra (d) Sani	
In which one of the following the Gandhara sculptures of the Buddha are typically Indian and not Greek or Roman? (a) In the treatment of the robe (b) In the rendering of the physiognomy (c) <u>In the iconography</u> (d) In the style	
Fresco paintings in the Ajanta Caves were done while which of the following dynasties was flourishing? (a) <u>Guptas</u> (b) Sungas (c) Kanvas (d) Mauryas	
Which one of the following is a Vedanga?	

(a) Sruti (b) Smriti <u>(c) Nirukta</u> (d) Samhita	
Nirukta — Etymology and explanation of Vedic words	
Burma was known to ancient Indians as <u>(a) Suvarnabhumi</u> (b) Suvarnavdipa (c) Yavadvipa (d) Malayamandalam	
Which one of the following was the name of the salt tax in ancient India under the administration of Cholas? (a) Jhanga <u>(b) Uppayam</u> (c) Valiyam (d) Hiranya	• Uppayam: Salt tax during the Chola period. • Hiranya: Tax paid in cash (money payment). • Valiyam: General land-related levy. • Jhanga: Forced labour or compulsory service for the state.
One of the major towns in the Satavahana kingdom was (a) Arikamedu <u>(b) Pratishthana</u> (c) Korkkai (d) Maski	
Akbar's mausoleum is situated at (a) Sasaram <u>(b) Sikandra</u> (c) Agra (d) New Delhi	
Among the following Mughal rulers who was the founder of Mansabdari System? <u>(a) Akbar</u> (b) Jahangir (c) Shahjahan (d) Aurangzeb	
The Russian traveler who visited the Deccan during the medieval period of Indian history was (a) Afanasy Nikitin (b) Shirokov (c) Pavlov <u>(d) Nikitin</u>	
Which of the following are associated with Lord Lytton? 1. <u>Rowlatt Act</u> 2. The Arms Act 3. The Vernacular Press Act 4. Abolition of duties on the import of coarse cotton Select the correct answer by using the codes given below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 <u>(b) 2, 3 and 4</u> (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4	
Which one of the following was given to King Charles II as part of his dowry on the occasion of his marriage with Queen Catherine of Braganza? <u>(a) Bombay</u> (b) Chandranagore (c) Cochin (d) Tranquebar	
Which one of the following was the state that was not annexed by Lord Dalhousie by using the Doctrine of Lapse? (a) Nagpur (b) Udaipur <u>(c) Mysore</u> (d) Satara	
The Indian National Congress was founded by (a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Henry Cotton (c) Badruddin Tyabji <u>(d) A. O. Hume</u>	
The All India Muslim League was formed in 1906 at (a) Aligarh <u>(b) Dhaka</u> (c) Delhi	

(d) Karachi	
The objective of the Morley–Minto Reforms was to (a) Establish dyarchy in Provinces (b) Abolish the post of Secretary of State for India (c) Extension of Provincial Assemblies (d) Give more powers to local government	
Who out of the following was not moderate? (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Dadabhai Naoroji (c) Ferozeshah Mehta (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	
Which of the following political parties/organisations were established by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar? 1. Swaraj Party 2. Samaj Samta Sangh 3. All India Scheduled Castes Federation 4. The Independent Labour Party Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3	
In 1921 the Session of the Indian National Congress was held when its President was in prison and with some other leader acting as President. Who was the Congress President in prison? (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Mohammad Ali (c) C. R. Das (d) Abul Kalam Azad	In 1921, C. R. Das was elected President of the Indian National Congress. He was in prison at the time, so the session was presided over by Hakim Ajmal Khan as the acting President.
Several states in the North-Eastern part of India were carved out by separating them from <u>Assam</u>. Which one of the following pairs is/are not among them? (a) Manipur and Meghalaya (b) Mizoram and Tripura (c) Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland (d) Manipur and Tripura	
Which one of the following statements regarding the election of the President of India is correct? (a) A candidate securing the majority of votes is not automatically elected (b) The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in any doubt or dispute arising in connection with the election of the President (c) The Presidential election cannot take place when one or more State Assemblies stand dissolved because all the State Assemblies form part of the electoral college (d) The total value of the votes allotted to both Houses of Parliament is much more than the total value of the votes of all the States taken together	
Which of the following are Financial Committees of Parliament in India? 1. Public Accounts Committee 2. Estimates Committee 3. Committee on Public Undertakings Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3	
Which one of the following correctly reflects the position of the Upper House of Parliament as compared to the Lower House? (a) While neither of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire every second year, one-fourth of the members of the Legislative Council retire every second year (b) There is no provision for a joint sitting of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in the States for resolving deadlocks while there is such a provision in the case of the two Houses of Parliament (c) While no Bill other than a Money Bill can originate in the State Rajya Sabha (d) While Rajya Sabha has twelve nominated members, the State Legislative Council has none	
The Constitution of India borrowed the scheme of Indian Federation from the Constitution of (a) USA (b) Canada (c) Ireland (d) UK	
Which of the following statements regarding judiciary in India are correct? 1. Supreme Court of India is free from the control and influence of legislative and executive 2. Subordinate courts are at the mercy of the Judiciary hierarchy of the State 3. The Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of India 4. A High Court can withdraw a case from a subordinate court and deal with the case itself if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial point of constitutional law Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 4	

(c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4	
Which of the following are the circumstances under which an elected member of Parliament may be disqualified on the ground of defection? 1. If he voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party 2. If he votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his political party without prior permission 3. If he speaks against the political party 4. If he joins a political party other than the party on whose ticket he contested and got elected Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4	
Within biological communities, some species are important in determining the ability of a large number of other species to persist in the community. Such species are called: (a) Keystone species (b) Allopatric species (c) Sympatric species (d) Threatened species	➤ Keystone species → Species that have a disproportionately large impact on ecosystem structure and function relative to their abundance. ➤ Allopatric species → Species living in geographically separate areas. ➤ Sympatric species → Species living in the same geographic area. ➤ Threatened species → Species at risk of extinction.
1993	
Which one of the following is the best strategy for environment-friendly sustainable development in Indian agriculture? (a) Expansion of cultivable land, increased use of superphosphate, urea and effective biocides. (b) Wider popularization of high-yielding crop varieties, better and more frequent irrigation and increased frequency of aerial sprays of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides. (c) Mixed cropping, organic manures, nitrogen-fixing plants and pest resistant crop varieties. (d) Improved farm implements and machinery, use of potent insecticides to minimise post-harvest grain losses and mono-culture cropping practices.	
The production of cultured pearls is an important cottage industry of (a) Belgium (b) West Indies (c) New Zealand (d) Japan	
As on today, which one of the following countries has the largest external debt? (a) India (b) Brazil (c) USA { as per 2026 } (d) Mexico	
When partial convertibility obtains the exchange rate is (a) a weighted average (b) a simple average (c) fully floating (d) fully administered	
The New Population Bomb refers to (a) an increase in the population of the aged in the Third World (b) rapidly growing urban population in the Third World (c) large scale distress migration in the Third World (d) deluge of Soviet emigrants	
In India, the MNCs' role is most prominent in (a) steel production (b) organised term-lending financial institutions (c) transport (d) commercial banking	
The earnings of India from diamond exports is quite high. Which one of the following factors has contributed to it? (a) Pre-independence stock-piling of diamonds in the country which are now exported (b) Large production of industrial diamonds in the country (c) Expertise available in cutting and polishing of imported diamonds which are then exported (d) As in the past, India produces huge quantity of gem diamonds which are exported	
COUPLE PROTECTION RATE :	The percentage of eligible couples (15–49 years) who are currently using any method of contraception to prevent pregnancy.
The Employment Guarantee Scheme for rural work programme, was started in (a) West Bengal (b) Punjab (c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra	
A zero rate of inflation obtains necessarily in a year where the annual rate of inflation is (a) in every week of the year is ZERO	• DISPUTE IN ANSWER • Weekly inflation remains constant at 0 throughout the year, so there is no cumulative rise in prices.

(b) is falling in every week of the year (c) is both falling and rising in the year <u>(d) is constant in every week of the year</u>	
Which one of the following economists strongly favoured a MARKET economy? (a) Adam Smith, Keynes, Hicks (b) Adam Smith, Marx, Samuelson <u>(c) Adam Smith, Hayek, Friedman</u> (d) Adam Smith, Ricardo, J.K. Galbraith	
Most-favoured-Nations (MFN) clause under GATT implies (a) most favour to some countries (b) most favour to all countries <u>(c) no favour to any country</u> (d) no favour to some countries	
Which one of the following modes of privatisation is the most comprehensive and complete? (a) Introduction of private capital in public sector (b) Contracting out management of public enterprises to the private sector (c) Transferring ownership and management to the workers <u>(d) Transferring ownership and management to the private sector</u>	
Variable reserve rates and Open Market Operations are instruments of (a) Fiscal Policy <u>(b) Monetary Policy</u> (c) Budgetary Policy (d) Trade Policy	Sterilization { upsc pyq } OMO Meaning: Sterilization is when the RBI neutralizes (offsets) the impact of its forex market operations on domestic money supply and liquidity
Which of the following are the main causes of the low rate of growth of per capita income in India? 1. High capital-output ratio 2. High rate of growth of population 3. High rate of capital formation 4. High level of fiscal deficits Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 2, 3 <u>(d) 1 and 2</u>	
Eurodollars are (a) a currency issued by European Monetary Union <u>(b) special currency issued by Federal government of U.S.A. to be used only in Europe</u> (c) U.S. dollars circulating in Europe (d) European currencies exchanged for the U.S. dollar	
At the present state of our knowledge and resources position, India will remain self-sufficient for the next three decades in (a) Tin (b) Coking Coal <u>(c) Copper</u> (d) Petroleum	
The basic difference between imperative and indicative planning is that <u>(a) in the case of imperative planning the market mechanism is entirely replaced by a command hierarchy, while in the case of indicative planning, it is looked upon as a way to improve the functioning of the market system.</u> (b) in the case of indicative planning there is no need to nationalise any industry (c) in the case of imperative planning all economic activities belong to public sector, while in the other type they belong to the private sector (d) it is easier to achieve targets in imperative type planning	
The last in the succession of Jaina Tirthankaras was (a) Parsvanatha (b) Rishabha <u>(c) Mahavira</u> (d) Manisubrata	1. Rishabha (Adinatha) – 1st – Bull 2. Manisuvrata – 22nd – Tortoise 3. Parsvanatha – 23rd – Serpent (Snake) 4. Mahavira – 24th – Lion
The term nishka , which meant an ornament in the Vedic period, was used in later times to denote a/an (a) weapon (b) agricultural implement (c) script <u>(d) coin</u>	Nishka was an ancient Indian gold ornament and also used as a unit of value/wealth (often treated like a gold coin/ingot in later usage).
The Buddhist sect Mahayana formally came into existence during the reign of (a) Ajatashatru (b) Ashoka (c) Dharmapala <u>(d) Kanishka</u>	
In Jainism 'perfect knowledge' is referred to as (a) Jina (b) ratna <u>(c) kaivalya</u> (d) nirvana	

Perfect/absolute knowledge (omniscience) attained by a liberated soul	
Chanakya, was also known as (a) Bhattasvami (b) Rajasekhara <u>(c) Vishnugupta</u> (d) Visakhadatta	
A lot of details, regarding the village administration under the Cholas is provided by the inscriptions at (a) Thanjavur (b) Uraiyur (c) Kanchipuram <u>(d) Uttaramerur</u>	
Asokan inscriptions were first deciphered by (a) Buhler (b) Robert Sewell <u>(c) James Prinsep</u> (d) Coddington	
Among the four works mentioned below which one is encyclopedic in nature? (a) Amarakosa (b) Siddhantasirmani <u>(c) Brihat Samhita</u> (d) Ashtangahridaya	• Brihat Samhita – Varahamihira: 6th century CE (Gupta Age); encyclopedic work covering astronomy, astrology, meteorology, geography, architecture, agriculture, omens and gems. • Amarakosa – Amarasimha: Sanskrit lexicon or dictionary (thesaurus). • Siddhanta Shiromani – Bhaskaracharya (Bhaskara II): Work on astronomy and mathematics. • Ashtanga Hridaya – Vagbhata: Classical text on Ayurveda and medicine.
Who among the following is NOT associated with medicine in India? (a) Dhanvantri <u>(b) Bhaskaracharya</u> (c) Charaka (d) Susruta	Bhaskaracharya (Bhaskara II) is associated with mathematics and astronomy , not medicine. Dhanvantari, Charaka, and Susruta are all major names in Ayurveda/medicine .
Assertion (A): Babur wrote his memoirs in Turki. Reason (R): Turki was the official language of the Mughal Court. In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A <u>(c) A is true but R is false</u> (d) A is false but R is true	
Which one of the following is a monument constructed by Sher Shah? <u>(a) Kila-Kuhna Mosque at Delhi</u> (b) Atala Masjid at Jaunpur (c) Bara Sona Masjid at Gaur (d) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque at Delhi	
Which one of the following is considered to be the world's greatest iconographical creations made by the sthapatins of south India, particularly during the Chola period? (a) Mahishasuramardini <u>(b) Nataraja</u> (c) Rama (d) Somaskanda	Features of Nataraja (Shiva) Statue • Form: Shiva as Nataraja = Lord of Dance (Cosmic Dancer) • Hands: 4 arms (Chaturbhuja) • Pose: Dancing posture (Ananda Tandava) • Leg position: ◦ Right leg raised in dance (often shown lifted) ◦ Left leg presses down Apasmara (dwarf demon) = ignorance/evil • Ring of fire: Surrounded by Prabhamandala (circle of flames) = cosmic energy, cycle of creation & destruction
Who among the following introduced the famous Persian festival of NAUROJ in India? (a) Babur <u>(b) Akbar</u> (c) Firuz Tughlaq (d) Ala-ud-din Khilji Part of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of India	
Consider the following passage: In the course of a career on the road spanning almost thirty years, he crossed the breadth of the Eastern hemisphere, visited territories equivalent to about 44 modern countries, and put behind him a total distance of approximately 73,000 miles. The world greatest traveler of pre modern time whom the above passage refers is (a) Megasthenes (b) Fa Hien <u>(c) Marco Polo</u> <u>(d) Ibn Battuta</u>	
The title given by British Government to Mahatma Gandhi which, he surrendered during the Non-Cooperation Movement, was (a) Hind Kesari <u>(b) Kaiser-e-Hind</u> (c) Rai Bahadur (d) Rt. Honorable	

Which of the following were the main objectives of the Khilafat movement? 1. To rouse anti-British feelings among the Muslims of India 2. To reform the Muslim society 3. To demand separate electorates and preserve the Khilafat 4. To save the Ottoman empire and preserve the Khilafat Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4	
Which one of the following statements correctly defines the term 'drain theory' as propounded by Dadabhai Naoroji? (a) That the resources of the country were being utilised in the interest of Britain (b) That a part of India's national wealth or total annual product was being exported to Britain for which India got no material return (c) That the British Industrialists were being given an opportunity to invest in India under the protection of the imperial power (d) That the British goods were being imported to the country at low cost poorer day by day	
The first political organisation established in India in 1833 was known as (a) British India Society (b) Bengal British India Society (c) Settlers Association (d) Zamindari Association	Landholders' Society (Zamindari Association): 1837, Calcutta; founded by Dwarkanath Tagore and Prasanna Kumar Tagore; represented zamindars' interests and opposed high land revenue demands by the British. Landholders' Society (Zamindari Association) + Bengal British India Society = British India Society
"India's auction merchant, banker, Congressman and a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi." This description fits (a) G.D. Birla (b) M.R. Jayakar (c) Jamnalal Bajaj — Jamnalal Bajaj was a founding member of the All India Congress Committee (AICC) (formed in 1920). (d) V.S. Srinivasa Sastri	
Mahatma Gandhi was referred to as the Father of the nation first by (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Vallabhbhai Patel (c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Subhash Chandra Bose	Gandhi Called him First among patriot
What is the correct chronological sequence of the following stages in the political life of Mahatma Gandhi? 1. Champaran 2. Ahmedabad Mill Strike 3. Kheda 4. Non-cooperation Movement	
The Ryotwari Settlement was introduced by the British in the (a) Bengal Presidency (b) Madras Presidency (c) Bombay Presidency (d) Madras and Bombay Presidencies	
The foundation of modern educational system in India was laid by (a) The Charter Act of 1813 (b) Macaulay's Minutes of 1835 (c) The Hunter Commission of 1882 (d) Wood's Despatch of 1854	
Uplift of the backward classes was the main programme of the (a) Prarthana Samaj (b) Arya Samaj (c) Satyashodhak Samaj (d) Ramakrishna Mission	
The only land-locked country in South-east Asia is (a) Laos (b) Thailand (c) Malaysia (d) Kampuchea	
Even though Pluto is usually the farthest planet, its path is highly elliptical, crossing inside the path of some other planet. As a result for a period of twenty years from 1979, the farthest planet is not Pluto but, (a) Jupiter (b) Saturn (c) Uranus (d) Neptune	
According to the ancient Indian geographical concept, 'Bharatvarsha' was a part of (a) Pushkaradweepa (b) Jambudweepa (c) Kraunchadweepa (d) Kushdweepa	
The solar eclipse achieves totality only in the limited geographical regions because (a) the earth is not a smooth flat surface, but has elevations and depressions (b) the size of the shadow of the moon on the earth is small compared to the cross section of the earth (c) trajectories of the earth around the sun and the moon around the earth are not perfect circles (d) sun rays can reach most of the peripheral regions of the shadow of the moon due to atmospheric refraction	

Consider a specific point on the surface of the earth (say, the city of Delhi). The Temperature at a given time of day (say, 12.00 noon) will in general be higher in summer than in winter. This is because (a) the earth is closer to the sun in summer than in winter (b) sun-rays falling on the earth are inclined more towards the surface of the earth in winter (c) evaporation of water from atmospheric precipitation occurring in winter alone (d) the axis of the earth is inclined more towards the sun in winter	
Soils of Western Rajasthan have a high content of (a) Aluminium (b) Calcium (c) Nitrogen (d) Phosphorus	
The Neyveli thermal power plant is fed by (a) Gondwana coal (b) Tertiary coal (c) Quaternary coal (d) Cambrian Coal	
The abolition of the I.A.S. and the I.P.S. has been recommended by the (a) Dhebar Commission (b) Kalekar Commission (c) Kher Commission (d) Rajamannar Commission • The setting of an Inter-State council immediately • Finance commission to be made a permanent body • Deletion of Articles 356, 357, and 365 which dealt with the President's rule • Abolition of All-India Services (IAS, IPS, and IFS) • Planning Commission to be replaced by a statutory body • The Central government completely ignored its recommendations.	
Which one of the following statements is correct? (a) Neither the Finance Commission nor the Planning Commission is a constitutional body (b) The scope of the Finance Commission is limited to a review of the revenue segment of the budget while the Planning Commission takes an overall review embracing both capital and revenue requirements of the states (c) One can be a member of both the Finance Commission and Planning Commission at the same time (d) There is no overlapping of work and responsibility of the Finance Commission and those of the Planning Commission	
The only instance when the President of India exercised his power of veto related to (a) the Hindu Code Bill (b) the PEPHU Appropriation Bill (c) the Indian Post Office (Amendments) Bill (d) the Dowry Prohibition Bill	
The Chief Minister of a State in India is <u>NOT</u> eligible to vote in the Presidential election if (a) he himself is a candidate (b) he is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the Lower House of the State legislature (c) he is a member of the Upper House of the State legislature (SLC) (d) he is a caretaker Chief Minister	
Among the four pairs given below which one consists of a correct combination of dignitaries who became Vice-Presidents after having held diplomatic posts like Ambassadors and High Commissioners? (a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and G.S. Pathak (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and V.V. Giri (c) Dr. Zakir Hussain and K.R. Narayanan (d) B.D. Jatti and K.R. Narayanan	
The Swaran Singh Committee considered the question of The objective of this committee was to study the question of amending the constitution in the light of past experiences and recommend the amendments. The 42nd amendment act which is also called "Mini Constitution" which amended many articles and even the Preamble was a result of the recommendations of Sardar Swaran Singh committee.	
Which one of the following is a feature common to both the Indian Federation and the American Federation? (a) A single citizenship (b) Three lists in the Constitution (c) Dual judiciary (d) The federal Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution	
Which one of the following is in the Concurrent list in the Constitution of India? (a) Population control and family planning (b) Public health and sanitation (c) Capitalization taxes (d) Treasure trove	Population control and family planning is in the Concurrent List (added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976).
Which one of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Courts and the Supreme Court? (a) Disputes between the Centre and the States (b) Disputes between the States intersect (c) Protection of the Fundamental Rights (d) Protection against the violation of Constitutional provisions	
Which one of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct? (a) He holds office during the pleasure of the President (b) If he has ceased to be a member of the House at the time of his election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his election (c) He loses his office if the House is dissolved before the end of its normal tenure (d) If he intends to resign, the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker	

Which one of the following is INCORRECT in respect of Parliamentary control over the Budget?

- (a) Parliament has no say in the preparation of the budget and the Finance Minister presents it
(b) Parliament has no power to increase expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund
 (c) Parliament has no power to impose taxation
 (d) Parliament has the power to increase tax without the consent of recommendation of the President

Which of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly are true?

1. It was put based on adult franchise
2. It resulted from direct elections
3. It was a multi-party body
4. It worked through several committees

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Which one of the following chemicals is responsible for the depletion of the ozone layer in the atmosphere?

- (a) Chlorofluorocarbons**
 (b) Nitrous oxide
 (c) Sulphur dioxide
 (d) Carbon dioxide

1994

The main function of the I.M.F. is to

- (a) arrange international deposits from banks
(b) help to solve balance of payments problems of member countries
 (c) act as a private sector lending arm of the World Bank
 (d) finance investment to developing countries

IMF (International Monetary Fund)

- Established: 1944 (Bretton Woods Conference), started working 1945
- HQ: Washington D.C., USA
- Type: UN specialized agency
- Capacity building: training to officials

India is a founding member

To know whether the rich are getting richer and the poor getting poorer, it is necessary to compare

- (a) the wholesale price index over different periods of time for different regions
(b) the distribution of income for a identical set of income recipients in different periods of time
 (c) the distribution of income of different sets of income recipients at a point of time
 (d) the availability of foodgrains among two sets of people one rich and the other poor, over different periods of time

Fiscal deficit in the Union Budget means

- (a) the sum of budgetary deficit and net increase in internal and external borrowings**
 (b) the difference between current expenditure and current revenue
 (c) the sum of monetary deficit and budgetary deficit
 (d) net increase in Union Government's borrowing from the Reserve Bank of India

Convertibility of the rupee implies

- (a) being able to convert rupee notes into gold
 (b) allowing the value of the rupee to be fixed by market forces
(c) freely permitting the conversion of rupee to other major currencies and vice versa
 (d) developing an international market for currencies in India

Devaluation of a currency means

- (a) reduction in the value of a currency vis-a-vis major internationally traded currencies**
 (b) permitting the currency to seek its worth in the international market
 (c) fixing the value of the currency in conjunction with the movement in the value of a basket of predetermined currencies
 (d) fixing the value of a currency in multilateral consultation with the IMF, the World Bank and major trading partner

- **Devaluation:** Official fall in currency value decided by government/RBI under fixed exchange rate; exports increase, imports costlier, inflation may rise.
- **Depreciation:** Currency value falls naturally due to market forces (demand-supply); exports gain but imports become expensive and inflation may increase.
- **Revaluation:** Official rise in currency value decided by government under fixed exchange rate; imports become cheaper but exports become less competitive.
- **Appreciation:** Currency strengthens naturally due to market forces; imports cheaper but exports may decline in competitiveness.

Which one of the following governmental steps has proved relatively effective in controlling the double-digit rate of inflation in the Indian economy during recent years?

- (a) Enhanced rate of production of all consumer goods
 (b) Streamlined public distribution system
 (c) Pursuing an export-oriented strategy
(d) Containing budgetary deficits and unproductive expenditure

The difference between a bank and a Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFI) is that

- (a) a bank interacts directly with customers while an NBFI interacts with banks and governments
(b) a bank indulges in a number of activities relating to finance with a range of customers, while an NBFI is mainly concerned with the term loan needs of large enterprises
 (c) a bank deals with both internal and international customers while an NBFI is mainly concerned with the finances of foreign companies
 (d) a bank's main interest is to help in business transactions and savings/investment activities while an NBFI's main interest is in the stabilisation of the currency

Self-sufficiency in food in the true sense of freedom from hunger, has not been achieved in India in spite of a more than threefold rise in food grain production after 1950-1990. Which of the following are the reasons for it?

1. The green revolution has been restricted to small pockets of the country. 2. The cost of food is too high compared to the earnings of the poor. 3. Too much emphasis is laid on wheat and paddy compared to the coarse grains. 4. The gains of the green revolution have largely accrued to the cash crop rather than food crops. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4	
The latest regional economic block to be formed is (a) ASEAN (b) COMECON (c) APEC (d) NAFTA	
A major shift in the 8th Five-Year Plan from its preceding ones is (a) the significant reduction in public sector outlays (b) the concentration of public investment in infrastructural sectors (c) major investment in agriculture with a view to promote exports (d) major investment in sectors in which industrial sickness has reached a chronic problem	
The first state to set up a joint stock company to trade with India were the (a) Portuguese (b) Dutch (c) French (d) Danish	The Dutch were the first to form a joint-stock company to trade with India, the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in 1602.
Which of the following taxes is/are levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the States? (a) Stamp Duties (b) Passenger and Goods Tax (c) Excise Duty (d) Tax on Newspapers	
Which of the following are correctly matched? Establishment — Place 1. Setting up of the first cotton mill — 1854 Bombay 2. Manufacture of the first machine-made paper — 1870 Calcutta 3. Setting up of the first cement factory — 1904 Madras Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3	
Even though the Railways are the most pervasive mode of transport in India, it is the road transport which received the maximum impetus in most of the post-independence period. Which of the following are the reasons for this? 1. Railways are cheap to operate but the associated capital costs are very high. 2. Given the geographic spread of the human settlement, it is unrealistic that the railways alone can serve the needs of transport. 3. The per unit (tonne/km) cost of transport is cheaper in road compared to rail transport. 4. Given the indivisible nature of the Railways, it is not always convenient for the population to avail of it with the same ease as private cars, buses or two-wheelers. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4	
Which of the following are the purposes to which the National Renewal Fund has been set up? 1. To restructure sick small scale industries. 2. To help workers likely to be displaced due to retrenchment in the process of industrial restructuring. 3. To modernise existing industrial units. 4. To help persons from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka etc. Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 1 and 4 (d) 2 and 4	
The earliest evidence of silver in India is found in the (a) Harappan culture (b) Chalcolithic cultures of Western India (c) Vedic texts (d) Silver punch-marked coins	
Which one of the following is the most fundamental difference between Mahayana Buddhism and Hinayana Buddhism? (a) Emphasis on ahimsa (b) Casteless society (c) Worship of gods and goddesses	

(d) Worship of stupa	
Which one of the following usages was a post-Vedic development? (a) Dharma – Artha – Kama – Moksha (b) Brahmana – Kshatriya – Vaishya – Shudra <u>(c) Brahmacharya – Grihasthashrama – Vanaprastha – Sanyasa</u> (d) iNDRA – RUDRA – SURYA – MARUT	
In ancient Indian historical geography the name <u>Ratnakara</u> denoted (a) the Arabian Sea (b) the Bay of Bengal <u>(c) the Indian Ocean</u> (d) the confluence of the Ganga, the Yamuna and the mythical Saraswati at Prayaga	
In the Gandhara sculptures the preaching Mudra associated with the Buddha's First Sermon at Sarnath is (a) abhaya (b) dhyanā <u>(c) dharmachakra</u> (d) bhūmisparsa	
The name of the poet Kalidasa is mentioned in the (a) Allahabad pillar inscription <u>(b) Aihole inscription</u> (c) Alapadu grant (d) Hanumakonda inscription	
Which one of the following important trade centres of ancient India was on the trade route connecting Kalyana with Vengi? <u>(a) Tagara</u> (b) Sripura (c) Tripuri (d) Tamralipti	● Tagara (Ter): Osmanabad district, Maharashtra; major inland trade centre under the Satavahanas. ● Sripura: Sirpur, Chhattisgarh; capital of the Somavanshi/Panduvamshi rulers of Dakshin Kosala. ● Tripuri: Near Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh; capital of the Kalachuris of Tripuri (Chedi dynasty). ● Tamralipti: Tamluk, West Bengal; major port under Mauryas and later Guptas for Southeast Asian trade.
Toramana belonged to the ethnic horde of the (a) Scythians <u>(b) Hunas</u> (c) Yüç-chis (d) Parthians	
Who among the following is said to have witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans? (a) Ziauddin Barani (b) Shams-i-Siraj Afif (c) Minhaj-us-Siraj <u>(d) Amir Khusrāu</u>	
The first Indian ruler to organize Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Feroz Tughlaq <u>(c) Akbar</u> (d) Aurangzeb	
Who among the following ladies wrote a historical account during the Mughal period? <u>(a) Gulbadan Begum</u> (b) Nurjahan Begum (c) Jahanara Begum (d) Zebunnissa Begum	
The Mansabdari System introduced by Akbar was borrowed from the system followed in (a) Afghanistan (b) Turkey <u>(c) Mongolia</u> (d) Persia	
Who among the following was the leader of a number of anti-British revolts in Sambalpur? (a) Utrat Singh <u>(b) Surendra Sai</u> (c) Kattabomman (d) Sayyid Ahmad Bareilvi	
Those who joined Mahatma Gandhi during the Champaran struggle included (a) Vallabhbhai Patel and Vinobha Bhave (b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad <u>(c) Rajendra Prasad and Anugraha Narayan Sinha</u> (d) Mahadev Desai and Maniben Patel	
The capital of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was (a) Amritsar (b) Patiala <u>(c) Lahore</u> (d) Kapurthala	

The first Indian ruler who joined the Subsidiary Alliance was (a) the Nawab of Oudh <u>(b) the Nizam of Hyderabad</u> (c) Peshwa Baji Rao II (d) the King of Travancore		
Which one of the following upheavals took place in Bengal immediately after the Revolt of 1857? (a) Sanyasi Rebellion (b) Santhal Rebellion <u>(c) Indigo Disturbances</u> (d) Pabna Disturbances		
The significance of the Bengal Regulation of 1793 lies in the fact that (a) it provided for the establishment of the Supreme Court (b) it restricted the application of English law to Englishmen only <u>(c) it accommodated the personal laws of Hindus and Muslims</u> (d) it provided for the appointment of the Indian Law Commission		
What is common among Madam Bhikaji Cama, M. Barkatulla, V.V.S. Iyer and M.N. Roy? (a) All of them were leading members of the International Communist Movement (b) M. Barkatulla was the Prime Minister and the rest were Ministers in the Provisional Government of Free India established by a group of revolutionaries at Kabul <u>(c) All of them were among the prominent revolutionaries outside India operating in different countries during the Freedom Movement</u> (d) All of them were accused in the case relating to the throwing of a bomb on Lord Hardinge		
Which of the following international events influenced the course of the national movement in India before the advent of Mahatma Gandhi? 1. Italian-Abyssinian War, 1898 2. Boxer Movement in China 3. Revolutionary Movement in Ireland 4. Victory of Japan in the Russo-Japanese War Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 2 and 4 only (c) 3 and 4 only <u>(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4</u>		
The length of its day and the tilt of its axis are almost identical to those of the earth. This is true of (a) Uranus (b) Neptune (c) Saturn <u>(d) Mars</u>	Day length: about 24 hours 37 minutes (very close to Earth) Axial tilt: about 25° (Earth is ~23.5°)	
Which one of the following regions of Asia is experiencing the highest annual growth rate of population? <u>(a) South Asia</u> (b) South-East Asia (c) Central Asia (d) West Asia		
When it is noon along 82°30' E longitude along what degree of longitude it will be 6.30 am? (a) along 165° E (b) along 67°30' W <u>(c) 0° E or W</u> (d) along 82°30' W		
The ideal climatic conditions for the cultivation of rice are <u>(a) rainfall above 100 cm, temperature above 25°C</u> (b) cool and moist climate for the entire crop period (c) rainfall below 100 cm, temperature below 25°C (d) warm and dry climate during the entire crop period	Top 5 Rice Producing States 1. West Bengal 2. Uttar Pradesh 3. Punjab 4. Andhra Pradesh 5. Telangana	Top Rice Producing Countries 1. China 2. India 3. Bangladesh 4. Indonesia 5. Vietnam
The time taken by the sun to revolve around the centre of our galaxy is (a) 25 million years (b) 100 million years <u>(c) 250 million years</u> (d) 500 million years		
Farm land tends to erode most rapidly when planted with (a) sorghum <u>(b) potato</u> (c) wheat (d) clover		
The Himalayas are formed of parallel fold ranges, of which the oldest range is (a) the Siwalik Range (b) the Lesser Himalayas <u>(c) the Great Himalayan Range</u>		

(d) the Dhaula Dhar Range
The hallmark of watershed development in the semi-arid regions of India is the (a) establishment of sheds on large scale, so that the rain water does not evaporate (b) undertaking of earthworks, soil conservation measures and tree plantation, so as to conserve soil moisture and recharge underground water (c) drilling deep tubewells so as to tap water at the rock-strata level (d) setting up a system of tanks by banking water from seasonal rivers
Which one of the following is the most important reason for the establishment of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba? (a) The sea is near to the place in the East, West and South directions (b) It is a place near to a city in India, which is nearest to the Geographic Equator (c) It is situated on the Geomagnetic Equator (d) Outer space near Thumba exhibits queer atmospheric phenomenon
Assertion (A): The monsoonal rainfall decreases as one goes towards the west and north-west in the Ganga plain. Reason (R): The moisture-bearing monsoonal winds go dried up as one moves up in the Ganga plain. In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true
Which one of the following types of erosion is responsible for the formation of Chambal Ravines? (a) Splash (b) Sheet (c) Rill (d) Gully
The density of cattle population per 100 hectares of gross cropped area is the highest in (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Haryana (d) Uttar Pradesh
The average elevation of Tibetan Plateau above sea level is (a) 2 km (b) 3 km (c) 4 km (d) 5 km
Which one of the following soil types of India is rendered infertile by the presence of excess iron? (a) Desert sand (b) Alluvial (c) Podzolic (d) Lateritic
Who among the following are appointed by the President of India? 1. The Chairman, Finance Commission 2. The Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission 3. The Chief Minister of a Union Territory Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 and 3 only
The basic structure theory of the Constitution of India implies that (a) certain features of the Constitution are so essential to it that they cannot be abrogated (b) fundamental rights cannot be abridged or taken away (c) the Constitution cannot be amended except in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Art. 368 (d) the Preamble of the Constitution cannot be amended for it is not a part of the Constitution and at the same time represents its real spirit
Which of the following statements regarding the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court are correct? 1. It is binding on the Supreme Court to give its opinion on any matter referred to it by the President. 2. The full bench of the Supreme Court has any reference made to it under its power of advisory jurisdiction. 3. The opinion given by the Supreme Court on a reference under advisory jurisdiction is not binding on the government. 4. Not more than one reference at a time can be made to the Supreme Court under its power of advisory jurisdiction. Select the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4 Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court (Article 143) Not binding on SC to give opinion – Correct The word used is “may”, so SC can refuse. Full bench must hear every reference – Incorrect It is not compulsory that only a full bench will hear it. Opinion is not binding on Government – Correct Advisory opinion is not enforceable.

Only one reference at a time can be made – Incorrect
No such restriction.

Freedom of the Press in India

- (a) is specifically provided for under Article 19 (1)(a) of the Constitution
(b) is implied in the wider freedom of expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution
 (c) is a guaranteed under the provisions of Article 361 A of the Constitution
 (d) emanates from the operation of the Rule of Law
 Freedom of Press is covered under:

- Article 19(1)(a) – Freedom of Speech and Expression

Who among the following became the Prime Minister of India without being sworn in as the Chief Minister of a State?

- Morarji Desai
- Charan Singh
- V.P. Singh
- Chandrashekha
- P.V. Narasimha Rao

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
 (b) 2, 3 and 5
 (c) 2, 3 and 4
 (d) 3, 4 and 5

In which respect have the Centre-State relations been specifically termed as “municipal relations”?

- (a) Centre’s control on the State in the legislative sphere
 (b) Centre’s control on the State in financial matters
 (c) Centre’s control of the State in the administrative sector
(d) Centre’s control of the State in the planning process

Assertion (A): In India, the political parties which formed the governments represent the majority of the people at the Centre and the legislatures of most of the States but not the majority of votes.

Reason (R): The elections based on the majority-vote system decide the result on the basis of relative majority of votes secured.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A**
 (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true, but R is false
 (d) A is false, but R is true

among the functions of the Election Commission of India?

- Conduct of election for the posts of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha and the Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha.
- Conduct of election to the Corporations and Municipalities.
- Decision of doubts and disputes arising out of the elections.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 2 and 3
(d) None of these

Which of the following electoral systems have been adopted for various elections in India?

- System of direct elections on the basis of adult suffrage.
- System of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
- List system of proportional representation.
- Cumulative system of indirect elections.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2**
 (b) 1 and 3
 (c) 2 and 4
 (d) 3 and 4

Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?

- (a) A written and rigid Constitution
 (b) An independent judiciary
 (c) Vesting of residuary powers with the Centre
(d) Distribution of powers between the Centre and the States

Which one of the following statements regarding Exit Poll is correct?

- (a) Exit Poll is a term used to denote a post-election survey of voters regarding the candidate in whose favour they had exercised their franchise**
 (b) ‘Exit Poll’ and ‘Opinion Poll’ are one and the same
 (c) ‘Exit Poll’ is a device through which results of voting can be most exactly predicted
 (d) ‘Exit Poll’ is an administrative device made recently by the Chief Election Commissioner to prevent impersonation

Which of the following strongly threatens biodiversity?

- (a) Fragile ecosystems such as mangroves and wetlands
 (b) Inaccessible habitats in Himalayas
(c) Destruction of natural habitats and vegetation and shifting cultivation
 (d) Creation of biosphere reserves

Acid precipitation is now regarded as a serious problem in some European and Asian countries. Its major cause or source is

- (a) discharge of acidic effluents onto neutral or slightly alkaline land where the acidic components precipitate
(b) emissions of sulphur oxides and nitrogen oxides from thermal power plants and burning of fossil fuels; these oxides dissolve in atmospheric water vapour and fall back on earth as acid rain

- (c) natural carbon dioxide released during respiration of living organisms dissolves in water, forming carbonic acid which is the chief contributor to acidity in rain water
 (d) chloro-fluoro-carbons readily react with various chemicals near the earth's surface, producing acidic intermediates which cause acid precipitation

Which one of the following does provide the best estimate of world's biological diversity?

- (a) Of about ten million species probably alive today, some 20 species are lost everyday, most of them unknown because no more than half a million have yet not been actually identified by scientists.
 (b) Of about thirty million living species, some 50 are lost everyday, most of them unknown because no more than one million have been actually identified.
 (c) Of about forty five million living species, some 100 are lost every day, most of them unknown because no more than 1.5 million have been actually identified.
 (d) Of about seventy five million living species, some 500 are lost every day, most of them unknown because no more than 3 million have been actually identified.

WANT MORE SOCIOLOGY RESOURCES?

YOUR UPSC GUIDE

DISCOVER HUNDREDS OF
FREE ARTICLES, NOTES, AND
EXAM-FOCUSED STUDY
MATERIALS.
VISIT TODAY

✉ info@sociologus.com
 🌐 www.sociologus.com

1995

To prevent recurrence of scams in Indian Capital Market, the Government of India has assigned regulatory powers to

- (a) SEBI
 (b) RBI
 (c) SBI
 (d) ICICI

Which one of the following Five-Year Plan recognised human development as the core of all developmental efforts?

- (a) The Third Five-Year Plan
 (b) The Fifth Five-Year Plan
 (c) The Sixth Five-Year Plan
 (d) The Eighth Five-Year Plan

Which of the following is the objective of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)?

- To stabilise agricultural prices
- To ensure remunerative income levels to farmers
- To protect the interest of the consumers by providing essential agricultural commodities at reasonable rates through public distribution system
- To ensure maximum price for the farmer

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 (b) 1, 2 and 4
 (c) 1, 3 and 4
 (d) 2, 3 and 4

As part of the liberalisation programme and with a view to attracting foreign exchange, the Government of India has reviewed two schemes known as FCNR-A and FCNR-B. Which of the following is/are true regarding these two schemes?

- Under scheme 'A' RBI bears exchange rate fluctuations.
- Under scheme 'B', other banks are to meet out difference in exchange rate fluctuations.
- Both the schemes stand withdrawn now.
- Only scheme 'A' has been withdrawn.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 3 only
 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 1, 2 and 4
 (d) 2 and 4

• FCNR-A (Foreign Currency Non-Resident Account): Government scheme; exchange rate risk borne by Government/RBI; now discontinued. • FCNR-B (Foreign Currency Non-Resident Bank Account): Bank deposit scheme for NRIs in foreign currency; exchange rate risk borne by bank/depositor; currently in use.	
Which of the following are among the non-plan expenditures of the Government of India? 1. Defence expenditure 2. Subsidies 3. All expenditures linked with the previous plan periods 4. Interest payment Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4	
Which one of the following is the largest mutual fund organisation in India? (a) SBI Mutual Fund (b) GIC Mutual Fund (c) Industrial Bank Mutual Fund (d) Unit Trust of India	
Corporation tax (a) is levied and appropriated by the States (b) is levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the States (c) is levied by the Union and shared by the Union and the States (d) is levied by the Union and belongs to it exclusively	
Which of the following constitute the World Bank? 1. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development 2. International Finance Corporation 3. International Development Association 4. International Monetary Fund Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4	
Which one of the following is not an instrument of selective credit control in India? (a) Regulation of consumer credit (b) Rationing of credit (c) Margin requirements (d) Variable cash reserve ratio	
The Dinesh Goswami Committee was concerned with (a) de-nationalisation of banks (b) electoral reforms (c) steps to put down insurgency in the North-East (d) the problem of the Chakmas	
Which one of the following is true regarding the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)? (a) It was launched during the Prime Ministership of Indira Gandhi (b) It aims at creating one million jobs annually (c) The target group of JRY are the urban poor living below the poverty line (d) Under the scheme 30% of the employment generated is reserved for women	
Bank Rate implies the rate of interest (a) paid by the Reserve Bank of India on the Deposits of Commercial Banks (b) charged by Banks on loans and advances (c) payable on Bonds (d) at which the Reserve Bank of India discounts the bills of Exchange	
In which one of the following crops is international trade low in the context of total production? (a) Rice (b) Coffee (c) Rubber (d) Wheat	International trade in rice is low compared to its total production because most rice is consumed domestically in producing countries. Coffee Board of India What it is: A statutory body under the Ministry of Commerce & Industry. Established: 1942 (Coffee Act) Headquarters: Bengaluru, Karnataka Top producers 1. Karnataka – largest producer (about 70%+) 2. Kerala – well-known for plantation coffee 3. Tamil Nadu – mainly Nilgiri hills
The Narasimham Committee for Financial Sector Reforms has suggested reduction in (a) SLR and CRR (b) SLR, CRR and Priority Sector Financing (c) SLR and Financing to capital goods sector (d) CRR, Priority Sector Financing and SLR	
One of the reasons for India's occupational structure remaining more or less the same over the years has been that (a) productivity in agriculture has been high enough to induce people to stay with agriculture (b) ceilings on land holdings have enabled more people to own land and hence their preference to stay with agriculture (c) people are largely unaware of the significance of transition from agriculture to industry (d) for economic development investment pattern has been directed towards capital-intensive industries	
Which of the following benefits are likely to accrue to India from the World Trade Organisation? 1. India's share in world trade is to go up from the present 600 million US dollars to 5 billion US dollars by 2000 A.D. 2. It will (help) boost exports of agricultural commodities from India. 3. India's share in world trade is likely to triple by the year 2000 A.D.	

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3	
The main reason for low growth rate in India, in spite of high rate of savings and capital formation is (a) high birth rate (b) low level of foreign aid (c) low capital/output ratio (d) high capital/output ratio	
The largest source of financing the public sector outlay of the Eighth Five-Year Plan comes from (a) balance from current revenue (b) contribution of public enterprises (c) government borrowings (d) deficit financing	
Consider the following: 1. Industrial Finance Corporation of India 2. Industrial Development Bank of India 3. Industrial Development Bank of India 4. Unit Trust of India The correct sequence in which the above were established is	
The word 'Hindu' as reference to the people of Hind (India) was first used by (a) the Greeks (b) the Romans (c) the Chinese (d) the Arabs	
Who among the following was a Brahnavadini who composed some hymns of the Vedas? (a) Lopamudra (b) Gargi (c) Leelavati (d) Savitri	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists. List I (Eras) A. Vikrama era B. Saka era C. Gupta era D. Kali era List II (Reckoned from) 1. 3102 B.C. 2. 320 A.D. 3. 78 A.D. 4. 58 B.C. 5. 248 A.D.	Vikrama Era: 58 BCE; traditionally linked to King Vikramaditya; widely used in North and Western India in inscriptions and Hindu calendars. Saka Era: 78 CE; traditionally associated with Kanishka; adopted as the official civil calendar of India and used in inscriptions and astronomy. Gupta Era: 320 CE; started by Chandragupta I; marks the beginning of Gupta rule and appears in Gupta inscriptions. Kali Era (Kali Yuga): 3102 BCE; mythological origin linked with Krishna; used in Hindu religious chronology.
In Sanskrit plays written during the Gupta Period women and sudras speak (a) Sanskrit (b) Prakrit (c) Pali (d) Sauraseni Prakrit Is Not scheduled Language	
The name by which Asoka is generally referred to in his inscriptions is (a) Chakravarti (b) Dharmadeva (c) Dharmakirti (d) Priyadarsi	
The term <u>Yavanapriya</u> , mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts, denoted (a) a fine variety of Indian muslin (b) ivory (c) damsels sent to the Greek court for dance performance (d) pepper	
The concept of Anuvrata was advocated by (a) Mahayana Buddhism (b) Hinayana Buddhism (c) Jainism (d) the Lokayata school	
According to Mimamsa system of philosophy liberation is possible by means of (a) Jnana (b) Bhakti (c) Karma (d) Yoga	
Ashtapradhan was a Council of Ministers (a) in the Gupta Administration (b) in the Chola Administration (c) in the Vijayanagar Administration (d) in the Maratha Administration	● Peshwa: Prime Minister; head of general administration and finance. ● Amatya (Mazumdar): Finance Minister; revenue and accounts. ● Sachiv: Secretary; handled royal correspondence and orders. ● Mantri (Waqia-Navis): Interior Minister; intelligence and court records. ● Senapati (Sari-Naubat): Commander-in-Chief of the army. ● Sumant (Dabir): Foreign Minister; diplomacy and external relations. ● Nyayadhish: Chief Justice; civil and criminal justice.

	• Panditrao: Ecclesiastical head; managed religious grants and charities.
Who among the following were famous jurists of medieval India? 1. Vijanesvara 2. Hemadri 3. Rajasekhara 4. Jimutavahana Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) <u>1, 2 and 4</u> (d) 1 and 4	• Vijñānesvara ◦ Author of Mitakshara, a foundational commentary on Hindu law. • Hemadri ◦ Author of Chaturvarga Chintamani; made major contributions to Dharmaśāstra and legal thought. • Rajasekhara ◦ Primarily a poet and dramatist, not a jurist. • Jimutavahana ◦ Author of Dayabhaga, an important school of Hindu law (especially in Bengal). Therefore, the famous jurists were 1, 2, and 4
The Modi script was employed in the documents of the (a) Wodeyars (b) Zamorins (c) Hoysalas (d) <u>Marathas</u>	
In the interim government formed in 1946, the Vice-President of the Executive Council was (a) <u>Jawaharlal Nehru</u> (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (c) C. Rajagopalachari (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
The radical wing of the Congress Party, with Jawaharlal Nehru as one of its main leaders, founded the 'Independence for India League' in opposition to (a) the Gandhi-Irwin Pact (b) the Home Rule Movement (c) <u>the Nehru Report</u> (d) the Montford Reforms	
Which one of the following was an émigré Communist journal of M. N. Roy? (a) Kisan Sabha (b) The Worker (c) <u>Vanguard</u> (d) Anushilan	
Hooghly was used as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by (a) <u>the Portuguese</u> (b) the French (c) the Danish (d) the British	
Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? (a) Battle of Buxar — Mir Jafar vs. Clive (b) <u>Battle of Wandiwash — French vs. East India Company</u> (c) Battle of Chilianwala — Dalhousie vs. Marathas (d) Battle of Kharda — Nizam vs. East India Company	
What is the correct sequence of the following events? 1. The Lucknow Pact 2. The Introduction of Dyarchy 3. The Rowlatt Act 4. The Partition of Bengal Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) <u>4, 1, 3, 2</u> (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 (d) 4, 3, 2, 1	
The word 'Adivasi' was used for the first time to refer to the tribal people by (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) <u>Thakkar Bappa</u> (c) Jyotiba Phule (d) B. R. Ambedkar	
The Barha dacoity was the first major venture of the revolutionary terrorist of the freedom movement in (a) Bombay-Karnataka (b) Punjab (c) <u>East Bengal — Pulin Behari Das</u> (d) The Madras Presidency	
In 1930 Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement from (a) Sevagram (b) Dandi (c) <u>Sabarmati</u> (d) Wardha	
Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? (a) Jamnalal Bajaj — Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha (b) Dadabhai Naoroji — Bombay Association (c) Lala Lajpat Rai — National School at Lahore (d) <u>Bal Gangadhar Tilak — Satya Shodhak Sabha</u>	

The original home of the gypsies was (a) Egypt (b) Russia (c) <u>India</u> (d) Persia
Which one of the following is the continent with highest mean elevation in the world? (a) <u>Antarctica</u> (b) North America (c) Asia (d) South America
Coffee cultivation in Sri Lanka was abandoned because of the disease (a) leaf blight (b) leaf spot (c) <u>leaf rust</u> (d) rot
Willy-Willy is (a) a type of tree grown in temperate regions (b) a wind that blows in a desert (c) <u>a tropical cyclone of the north-west Australia</u> (d) a kind of common fish found near Lakshadweep islands
Arakan Yoma is the extension of the Himalayas located in (a) Baluchistan (b) <u>Myanmar</u> (c) Nepal (d) Kashmir
The clouds float in the atmosphere because of their low (a) temperature (b) velocity (c) pressure (d) <u>density</u>
The Alpine vegetation in the western Himalayas is found only up to a height of 3000 metres, while in the eastern Himalayas it is found up to a height of 4000 metres. The reason for this variation in the same mountain range is that (a) eastern Himalayas are higher than western Himalayas (b) eastern Himalayas are nearer to the Equator and sea coast than western Himalayas (c) eastern Himalayas get more monsoon rainfall than the western Himalayas (d) eastern Himalayan rocks are more fertile than the western Himalayan rocks
The Indian subcontinent was originally part of a huge land mass called (a) Jurassic Land Mass (b) Aryavarta (c) Indiana (d) <u>Gondwana Continent</u>
The palaeomagnetic results obtained from India indicate that in the past, the Indian land mass has moved (a) <u>northward</u> (b) southward (c) eastward (d) westward
Examine the map of Jammu and Kashmir given below: The mountain ranges marked 1, 2, 3 and 4 are respectively (a) Ladakh, Zaskar, Karakoram and Pir Panjal (b) <u>Karakoram, Ladakh, Zaskar and Pir Panjal</u> (c) Karakoram, Zaskar, Pir Panjal and Ladakh (d) Ladakh, Pir Panjal, Karakoram and Zaskar
Which one of the following mountain ranges is spread over only one State in India? (a) Aravalli (b) Satpura (c) <u>Ajanta</u> (d) Sahyadri
Which of the following is/are extra-constitutional and extra-legal device(s) for securing cooperation and coordination between the States in India? 1. The National Development Council 2. The Governors' Conference 3. Zonal Councils 4. The Inter-State Council Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) <u>1, 2 and 3</u> (b) 1, 3 and 4 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 4 only
Which of the following are matters on which constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislatures of not less than one half of the States? 1. Election of the President 2. Representation of States in Parliament 3. Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule 4. Abolition of the Legislative Council of a State Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) <u>1, 2 and 3</u> (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4
Who among the following have the right to vote in the elections to both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? (a) Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament (b) Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament (c) Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature (d) <u>Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature</u>

Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this?

1. No Governor can be removed from office till completion of his term.
2. No Governor can continue in office beyond a period of five years.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Which one of the following States of India does not have a Legislative Council so far even though the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 provides for it?

- (a) Maharashtra
(b) Bihar
(c) Karnataka
(d) Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, etc. (Article 15 of the Constitution of India) is a Fundamental Right classifiable under

- (a) the Right to Freedom of Religion
(b) the Right against Exploitation
(c) the Cultural and Educational Rights
(d) the Right to Equality

In which one of the following States of India it is legal for a Hindu male and illegal for a Muslim male to have more than one living wife?

- (a) Nagaland
(b) Mizoram
(c) Goa
(d) Arunachal Pradesh

Agricultural income-tax is assigned to the State Governments by

- (a) the Finance Commission
(b) the National Development Council
(c) the Inter-State Council
(d) the Constitution of India

Which one of the following is not explicitly stated in the Constitution of India but followed as a convention?

- (a) The Finance Minister is to be a Member of the Lower House
(b) The Prime Minister has to resign if he loses majority in the Lower House
(c) All the parts of India are to be represented in the Council of Ministers
(d) In the event of both the President and the Vice-President demitting office simultaneously before the end of their tenure, the Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament will officiate as the President
- This rule is **not explicitly written** in the **Constitution of India**, but is a **well-established constitutional convention** based on the principle of **collective responsibility**.

(d) Explicitly provided in the Constitution (CJI acts as President).

○ Prez → v.Prez → CJI

Which one of the following is incorrect in respect of Local Government in India?

- (a) According to the Indian Constitution, local government is not an independent tier in the federal system
(b) 30% of the seats in local bodies are reserved for women
(c) Local government finances are to be provided by a Commission
(d) Elections to local bodies are to be determined by a Commission

Which of the following are the States in which the Lokayukta Act includes the Chief Minister in its ambit?

- (a) West Bengal and Kerala
(b) Gujarat and Maharashtra
(c) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
(d) Rajasthan and Karnataka

If in an election to a State Legislative Assembly the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that

- (a) the polling was very poor
(b) the election was for a multi-member constituency
(c) the elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal
(d) a very large number of candidates contested the election

The greatest diversity of animal and plant species occurs in

- (a) temperate deciduous forests
(b) tropical moist forests
(c) heavily polluted rivers
(d) deserts and savannas

If water pollution continues at its present rate, it will eventually

- (a) stop water cycle
(b) prevent precipitation
(c) make oxygen molecules unavailable to water plants
(d) make nitrate unavailable to water plants

In recent years, there has been some concern over the threat posed by the Mathura Oil Refinery and the thermal power plants to the Taj Mahal in Agra. The scientific basis of any possible damage to the Taj is mainly

- (a) stratospheric ozone and the chlorofluorocarbons which destroy it
(b) acid precipitation and tropospheric ozone
(c) increasing levels of atmospheric CO₂ which produce the greenhouse effect
(d) ultraviolet radiation (240–260 nanometers wavelength) and the fumes from the heavily polluted Yamuna river

Emissions from the Mathura Oil Refinery and nearby thermal power plants release **sulphur dioxide (SO₂)** and **nitrogen oxides (NO_x)**. These gases react with atmospheric moisture to form **acid rain**, which corrodes the marble of the Taj Mahal (calcium carbonate). Additionally, **tropospheric ozone**, a secondary pollutant, causes chemical deterioration and discoloration of the marble surface.

1996

A redistribution of income in a country can be best brought about through

- (a) progressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure
 (b) progressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
 (c) regressive taxation combined with regressive expenditure
 (d) regressive taxation combined with progressive expenditure

Which one of the following is correct regarding stabilization and structural adjustment as two components of the new economic policy adopted in India?

- (a) Stabilization is a gradual, multi-step process while structural adjustment is a quick adaptation process
 (b) Structural adjustment is a gradual, multi-step process, while stabilization is a quick adaptation process
 (c) Stabilization and structural adjustment are very similar and complementary policies; it is difficult to separate one from the other
 (d) Stabilization mainly deals with a set of policies to be implemented by the Central Government while structural adjustment is to be set in motion by the State Governments

Assertion (A): An important policy instrument of economic liberalization is reduction in import duties on capital goods.

Reason (R): Reduction in import duties would help the local entrepreneurs to improve technology and face the global markets.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true

One of the important goals of the economic liberalisation policy is to achieve full convertibility of the Indian rupee. This is being advocated because

- (a) convertibility of the rupee will stabilize its exchange value against major currencies of the world
 (b) it will attract more foreign capital inflow in India
 (c) it will help promote exports
 (d) it will help India secure loans from the world financial markets at attractive terms

The emerging trading blocs in the world, such as NAFTA, ASEAN and the like, are expected to

- (a) act as constrictions in free trade across the world
 (b) promote free trade on the lines laid down by the WTO
 (c) permit free transfer of technology between member countries
 (d) promote trade in agricultural commodities between countries of the North and South

Which of the following were the aims behind the setting up of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?

1. Promotion of free trade and resource flows across countries
2. Protection of intellectual property rights
3. Managing balanced trade between different countries
4. Promotion of trade between the former East Block countries and the western world

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 2 and 3
 (d) 1 and 4

Hawala transactions relate to payments

- (a) received in rupees against overseas currencies and vice versa without going through the official channels
 (b) received for sale/transfer of shares without going through the established stock exchanges
 (c) received as commission for services rendered to overseas investors/buyers/sellers in assisting them to get over the red tape and/or in getting preferential treatment
 (d) made to political parties or to individuals for meeting election expenses

The Eighth Five-Year Plan is different from the earlier plans in that

- (a) it has a considerably larger outlay compared to the earlier plans
 (b) it has a major thrust on agricultural and rural development
 (c) considerable emphasis is placed on infrastructure growth
 (d) industrial licensing has been abolished

In India, rural incomes are generally lower than urban incomes. Which of the following reasons account for this?

1. A large number of farmers are illiterate and know little about scientific agriculture
2. Prices of primary products are lower than those of manufactured products
3. Investment in agriculture has been lower when compared to investment in industry

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 1 and 3
 (d) 2 and 3

'They are fantastically diverse. They speak hundreds of languages and dialects. They comprise scores of ethnic groups. They include highly industrialised economies and up-and-coming economies. They span half the surface of the earth and are home to two-fifths of the world's population.' The group of countries referred to here belongs to

- (a) SAPTA
 (b) APEC
 (c) OPEC
 (d) GCC

Which one of the following sets of commodities are exported to India by arid and semi-arid countries in the Middle East?

- (a) Raw wool and carpet
 (b) Fruits and palm oil
 (c) Precious stones and pearls
 (d) Perfume and coffee

The river most mentioned in early Vedic literature is (a) Sindhu (b) Sutudri (c) Saraswati (d) Ganga	
Which one of the following is <u>not</u> a part of early Jaina literature? (a) Therigatha (b) Acarangasuta (c) Sutrakritanga (d) Brihatkalpasutra	
Which of the following were common to both Buddhism and Jainism? 1. Avoidance of extremes of penance and enjoyment 2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas 3. Denial of efficacy of rituals 4. Non-injury to animal life Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 2	
Who among the following is known for his work on medicine during the Gupta period? (a) Saumilla (b) Sudraka (c) Shaunaka (d) Susruta	
In the context of ancient Indian society, which one of the following terms does not belong to the category of the other three? (a) Kula (b) Vamsa (c) Kosa (d) Gotra	
Which one of the following was a Saiva sect in ancient India? (a) Ajivika (b) Mattamayura (c) Mayamata (d) Isanasivagurudevapaddhati	
Which one of the following texts of ancient India allows divorce to a wife deserted by her husband? (a) Kamasutra (b) Manavadharmashastra (c) Sukra Nitisara (d) Arthashastra	
Nastaliq was (a) a Persian script used in medieval India (b) a raga composed by Tansen (c) a cess levied by the Mughal rulers (d) a manual of code of conduct for the Ulemas	
The Sufi sant who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to God was (a) Muin-ud-din Chishti (b) Baba Farid (c) Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz (d) Shah Alam Bukhari	
Mughal painting reached its zenith under (a) Humayun (b) Akbar (c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan	
In medieval India, Mansabdari system was introduced mainly for (a) making recruitment to the army (b) facilitating revenue collection (c) ensuring religious harmony (d) effecting clean administration	
Who among the following was a prominent leader of the Congress Socialist Party? (a) M. N. Roy (b) Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi (c) Pattam Thanu Pillai (d) Acharya Narendra Dev	
The meeting of Indian and British political leaders during 1930–32 in London has often been referred to as the First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences. It would be incorrect to refer to them as such because (a) the Indian National Congress did not take part in two of them (b) Indian parties other than the Indian National Congress participating in the Conference represented sectional interests and not the whole of India (c) the British Labour Party had withdrawn from the Conference, thereby making the proceedings illegitimate (d) the Conference participants held the sittings and not that of three separate conferences	
Consider the following landmarks in Indian education:	1. Hindu College, Calcutta (1817): Marked the beginning of modern Western education in India. 2. Adam's Report (1835–1838): Survey of indigenous education in Bengal and Bihar.

- Hindu College, Calcutta - University of Calcutta - Adam's Report - Wood's Despatch The correct chronological order of these landmarks is (a) 1, 3, 4, 2	Wood's Despatch (1854): Known as the Magna Carta of English education in India. University of Calcutta (1857): First modern university established in India.								
Who among the following suggested the winding up of the Indian National Congress after India attained independence? (a) Rajagopalachari (b) Acharya Kripalani (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Jayaprakash Narain									
Which one of the following is an important historic novel written during the latter half of the nineteenth century? (a) Rast Gofar (b) Durgash Nandini (c) Mahabharata (d) Indradhanush	➤ Rast Gofar: Deputy Nazir Ahmad; 19th century; social-reform Urdu novel, not a historical novel. ➤ Durgash Nandini: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay; 1865; first major historical novel in modern Indian literature. ➤ Mahabharata: Traditionally attributed to Vyasa; ancient epic, not a 19th-century novel. ➤ Indradhanush: Modern 20th-century work; contemporary theme, not historical.								
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists. List I (Period) A. 1883 B. 1906 C. 1927 D. 1932 List II (Event) 1. Announcement of Communal Award from Whitehall 2. Formation of the All-India State Peoples Conference 3. Formation of Muslim League 4. First session of National Conference at Calcutta	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A. 1883</td><td>First session of National Conference at Calcutta</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. 1906</td><td>Formation of Muslim League</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. 1927</td><td>Formation of the All-India State Peoples Conference</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. 1932</td><td>Announcement of Communal Award from Whitehall</td></tr> </table>	A. 1883	First session of National Conference at Calcutta	B. 1906	Formation of Muslim League	C. 1927	Formation of the All-India State Peoples Conference	D. 1932	Announcement of Communal Award from Whitehall
A. 1883	First session of National Conference at Calcutta								
B. 1906	Formation of Muslim League								
C. 1927	Formation of the All-India State Peoples Conference								
D. 1932	Announcement of Communal Award from Whitehall								
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists. List I A. Abhinav Bharatiya Society B. Anushilan Samiti C. Ghadar Party D. Savaraj Party List II 1. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh 2. Lala Hardayal 3. C. R. Das 4. V. D. Savarkar	• Abhinav Bharat Society: Founded/led by V. D. Savarkar; revolutionary organisation. • Anushilan Samiti: Associated with Sri Aurobindo Ghosh during early revolutionary phase • Ghadar Party: Founded and led by Lala Hardayal; revolutionary movement among Indians abroad. • Swaraj Party: Co-founded and led by C. R. Das.								
Which one of the following is not correct about the Cabinet Mission Plan? (a) Provincial grouping (b) Interim Cabinet of Indians (c) Acceptance of Pakistan (d) Constitution framing right									
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists. List I A. Surendranath Banerjee B. M. K. Gandhi C. Subhas Chandra Bose D. Lajpat Rai List II 1. Hind Swaraj 2. The Indian Struggle 3. Autobiographical Writings 4. A Nation in Making	• Surendranath Banerjee: <i>A Nation in Making</i> – autobiographical account of the nationalist movement. • M. K. Gandhi: <i>Hind Swaraj</i> – work on Indian self-rule and critique of modern civilisation. • Subhas Chandra Bose: <i>The Indian Struggle</i> – analysis of India's freedom movement and strategies. • Lala Lajpat Rai: <i>Autobiographical Writings</i> – memoirs and personal reflections.								
Consider the following statements about Jawaharlal Nehru: 1. He was the President of the Congress Party in 1947 2. He presided over the Constituent Assembly 3. He formed the first Congress Ministry in the United Provinces before India's independence Of these statements (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (b) 1 and 3 are correct (c) 1 and 2 are correct (d) None is correct	Rajendra Prasad Why? • President of the Indian National Congress in 1947 – • Presided over the Constituent Assembly – (President of the Constituent Assembly, 1946–1950) • Formed the first Congress Ministry before Independence – He formed the first Congress ministry in Bihar (1937)								

The Sardabandi [no tax] campaign of 1922 was led by (a) Bhagat Singh (b) Chittaranjan Das (c) Rajaguru (d) <u>Vallabhbhai Patel</u>	The Sardabandi (No-Tax) Campaign of 1922 was led by Vallabhbhai Patel in Gujarat. It involved refusal to pay land revenue as part of the Non-Cooperation Movement. Patel's successful leadership in peasant struggles earned him the title "Sardar".
Which one of the following first mooted the idea of a constituent assembly to frame a constitution for India? (a) <u>Swaraj Party in 1934</u> (b) Congress Party in 1936 (c) Muslim League in 1942 (d) All Parties Conference in 1946	• The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was first proposed in 1934 by M. N. Roy and was taken up and popularised by the Swaraj Party. • Later, the Indian National Congress officially accepted and demanded it in 1935–36, but it was not the first to moot the idea. • Congress Party in 1936 – Accepted the demand later, not first.
Assertion (A): The British sovereignty continued to exist in free India. Reason (R): The British sovereignty appointed last Governor-General of free India. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) <u>A is false but R is true</u>	
His principal forte was social and religious reform. He relied upon legislation to do away with social ills and worked unceasingly for the eradication of child marriage, the purdah system, etc. In educational consideration of social problems on a national scale, he inaugurated the Indian National Social Conference which met annually alongside the Indian National Congress sessions. The above description relates to (a) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (b) Behramji Merwanji Malabari (c) <u>Mahadev Govind Ranade</u> (d) B. R. Ambedkar	
Who among the following leaders did not believe in the drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji? (a) B. G. Tilak (b) G. M. Ranade (c) R. C. Dutt (d) <u>Sir Syed Ahmed Khan</u>	
The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crime Act (1919) was popularly known as the (a) Indian Arms Act (b) Ilbert Bill (c) <u>Rowlatt Act</u> (d) Vernacular Press Act	
Who among the following was the first European to initiate the policy of taking part in the quarrels of Indian princes with a view to acquire territories? (a) Albuquerque (b) <u>Dupleix</u> (c) Bussy (d) Warren Hastings	
Which one of the following layers of the atmosphere is responsible for the deflection of radio waves? (a) Troposphere (b) Stratosphere (c) Mesosphere (d) <u>Ionosphere</u>	
Reason (R): High temperatures and high humidity cause convectional rain in most afternoons near the equator. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) <u>Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
Which one of the following rivers thrice forks into two streams and reunites a few miles further on, thus forming the islands of Srirangapatnam, Sivasamudram and Srirangam? (a) <u>Cauvery</u> (b) Tungabhadra (c) Krishna (d) Godavari	
Which of the following pairs of states and their important crops are correctly matched? 1. Kerala — Tapioca 2. Maharashtra — Cotton 3. West Bengal — Jute 4. Gujarat — Groundnut Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4 Answer : All	
In the Indian context, the term 'De-notified tribes' refers to (a) tribes which are aboriginals (b) nomadic tribes	

(c) tribes practising shifting cultivation <u>(d) tribes which were earlier classified as criminal tribes</u>	
High temperature and low pressure over the Indian Subcontinent during the summer season draws air from the Indian Ocean leading to the blowing of the (a) Southeast monsoon <u>(b) Southwest monsoon</u> (c) Trade winds (d) Westerlies	
Assertion (A): Mangroves are very specialised forest ecosystems of tropical and subtropical regions bordering estuaries. Reason (R): They stabilise the shoreline and act as natural breakwaters. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A <u>(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A</u> (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
Saddle Peak is the highest peak of Andaman and Nicobar islands, located in (a) Great Nicobar (b) Middle Andaman (c) Little Andaman <u>(d) North Andaman</u>	
Which one of the following areas of India produces the largest amount of cotton? (a) North-western India and Gangetic West Bengal (b) North-western and Western India <u>(c) Western and Southern India</u> (d) Plains of Northern India	
Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? 1. Idukki — Thermal power station 2. Salal — Hydroelectric project 3. Chhapra — Irrigation project 4. Ramganga — Multipurpose project Salal (Hydroelectric) and Ramganga (Multipurpose)	
Which one of the following sets of conditions is necessary for good cultivation of wheat? <u>(a) Moderate temperature and moderate rainfall</u> (b) High temperature and heavy rainfall (c) High temperature and moderate rainfall (d) Low temperature and low rainfall	
You might see a few curious dances around this house caused to be Danish outputs. This quaint town with its fort and beautiful church, the New Jerusalem, empires are all centered. What is this quaint gem? <u>(a) Tamil Nadu Coast</u> (b) Kerala coast (c) Kanyakumari (d) Goa	
Consider the following rivers: 1. Krishna – Ganga 2. Ganga 3. Wainganga 4. Penganga The correct sequence of these rivers when arranged in the north–south direction is <u>(a) 1, 2, 3, 4</u>	
The Palk Bay lies between (a) Gulf of Kutchh and Gulf of Khambhat <u>(b) Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal</u> (c) Lakshadweep and Maldivian islands (d) Andaman and Nicobar islands	
Which one of the following is an important crop of the Barak valley? <u>(a) Jute</u> (b) Tea (c) Sugarcane (d) Cotton	
Match List I (Ores) with List II (States where they are mined) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists. List I A. Manganese B. Nickel C. Lead-zinc D. Asbestos List II 1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Orissa 3. Rajasthan 4. Andhra Pradesh	1. Manganese: Madhya Pradesh – major deposits in Balaghat belt. 2. Nickel: Odisha – significant reserves in Sukinda Valley. 3. Lead–Zinc: Rajasthan – Zawar belt; largest producer in India. 4. Asbestos: Andhra Pradesh – deposits in Kadapa district.
The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its (a) advisory jurisdiction (b) appellate jurisdiction	

(c) original jurisdiction (d) constitutional jurisdiction
When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to (a) the writ jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the High Court (b) special control exercised by the Chief Justice of India (c) discretionary powers of the Governor of the State (d) special powers provided to the Chief Minister
According to the Constitution of India, the term 'district judge' shall not include (a) chief presidency magistrate (b) sessions judge (c) tribunal judge (d) chief judge of a small cause court
Which one of the following is part of the electoral college for the election of the President of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment? (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha (c) State Legislative Councils (d) State Legislative Assemblies
What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set-up? (a) Single-tier structure of local self-government at the village level (b) Two-tier system of local self-government at the village and block levels (c) Three-tier structure of local self-government at the village, block and district levels (d) Four-tier system of local self-government at the village, block, district and state levels
Consider the following statements: No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since 1. it will be violative of the Right to freedom of speech and expression 2. it will be violative of the Right to freedom of conscience and practice and propagation of religion 3. there is no legal provision obliging any one to sing the National Anthem Of these statements (a) 1 and 2 are correct (b) 2 and 3 are correct (c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (d) None is correct
Which one of the following statements is correct? The Prime Minister of India (a) is free to choose his ministers only from among those who are members of either House of the Parliament (b) can choose his cabinet colleagues after due counselling by the President of India in this regard (c) has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet (d) has only limited powers in the choice of cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary power vested with the President of India
B. R. Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from (a) West Bengal (b) the Bombay Presidency (c) the then Madhya Bharat (d) Punjab
Assertion (A): The word 'minority' is not defined in the Constitution of India. Reason (R): The Minorities Commission is not a constitutional body. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true
Which one of the following regions of India is now regarded as an 'ecological hot spot'? (a) Western Himalayas (b) Eastern Himalayas (c) Western ghats (d) Eastern ghats
Consider the following programmes: 1. Afforestation and development of wastelands 2. Reforestation and replantation in existing forests 3. Encouraging the wood substitutes and supplying better types of fuel 4. Promotion of wide use of insecticides and pesticides to restrict the loss of forest area from degradation caused by pests and insects The National Forest Policy of 1988 includes (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 4 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3
Consider the following statements: Most international agencies which fund development programmes in India on intergovernmental bilateral agreements mainly provide 1. Technical assistance 2. Soft loans which are required to be paid back with interest 3. Grants, not required to be paid back 4. Food assistance to alleviate poverty Of these statements (a) 2 and 4 are correct (b) 1, 2 and 3 are correct (c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct (d) 3 and 4 are correct

1997

The sum of which of the following constitutes Broad Money in India?

1. Currency with the public
2. Demand deposits with banks
3. Time deposits with banks
4. Other deposits with RBI

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2
(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2 and 4

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

List I (Committees)

- A. Disinvestment of shares in Public Sector Enterprises
B. Industrial Sickness
C. Tax Reforms
D. Reforms in Insurance Sector

List II (Chaired by)

1. Rajah Chelliah
2. Omkar Goswami
3. R. N. Malhotra
4. C. Rangarajan

(b) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

Human Development Index comprises literacy rates, life expectancy at birth and

- (a) Gross Domestic Product per head in US dollars
(b) Gross Domestic Income per head at real purchasing power
(c) Gross National Product in US dollars
(d) National Income per head in US dollars

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

List I (Commodities exported from India)

- A. Iron-ore
B. Leather goods
C. Tea
D. Cotton fabrics

List II (Countries of destination)

1. Russia
2. USA
3. Japan
4. UK
5. Canada

Codes:

- (a) A-5, B-1, C-2, D-3
(b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

In India, inflation is measured by the

- (a) Wholesale Price Index Number**
(b) Consumers Price Index for urban non-manual workers
(c) Consumers Price Index for agricultural workers
(d) National Income deflation

The Sixth and the Eighth Five-Year Plans covered the period 1980–85 and 1992–97 respectively. The Seventh Five-Year Plan covered the period

- (a) 1987–92
(b) 1986–91
(c) 1985–90
(d) 1988–94

Assertion (A): The emergence of economic globalisation does not imply the decline of socialist ideology.

Reason (R): The ideology of socialism believes in universalism and not regionalism.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

National Income is the

- (a) Net National Product at market price
(b) Net National Product at factor cost
(c) Net Domestic Product at market price
(d) Net Domestic Product at factor cost

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

List I

- A. Gupta period
B. Chandella
C. Chalukya
D. Pallava

List II

1. Badami
2. Panamalai
3. Khajuraho
4. Deogarh

Codes:

(a) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2	
Which one of the following statements regarding Asokan stone pillars is <i>incorrect</i>? (a) These are highly polished (b) These are monolithic (c) The shaft of pillars is tapering in shape (d) <u>These are parts of architectural structures</u>	
Which one of the following edicts mentions the personal name of Asoka? (a) Kalsi (b) Rumindevi (c) Special Kalinga Edict (d) <u>Maski</u>	Kalsi: Major Rock Edicts (1–14); Uttarakhand; uses title “Devanampiya Piyadasi,” not Ashoka’s personal name. Rumindevi (Lumbini): Pillar inscription; Nepal; records Ashoka’s visit to Buddha’s birthplace and tax reduction for Lumbini. Special Kalinga Edicts: Separate Rock Edicts I & II; Dhauili and Jaugada (Odisha); administrative measures and welfare policy after the Kalinga War, expressing remorse. Maski: Minor Rock Edict; Karnataka; inscription that mentions Ashoka’s personal name “Asoka.”
The following map shows four of the sixteen mahajanapadas that existed in ancient India. The places marked A, B, C and D respectively are (a) Matsya, Cedi, Kosala, Anga (b) <u>Surasena, Avanti, Vatsa, Magadha</u> (c) Matsya, Avanti, Vatsa, Anga (d) Surasena, Cedi, Kosala, Magadha	
In the Mahayana Buddhism, the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara was also known as (a) Vajrapani (b) Manjusri (c) <u>Padmapani</u> (d) Maitreya	
The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called (a) <u>Rupaka</u> (b) Karsapana (c) Dinara (d) Pana	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists. List I A. Varahamihira B. Visakhadatta C. Sudraka D. Bilhana List II - Prabandha Chintamani - Mrichchhakatika - Brihat-Samhita - Devi Chandraguptam - Vikramankadevacharita	Varahamihira: Astronomer–polymath; <i>Brihat Samhita</i> – encyclopedic work on astronomy, geography and architecture. Visakhadatta: Dramatist; <i>Devi Chandraguptam</i> – Sanskrit historical play. Sudraka: Dramatist; <i>Mrichchhakatika</i> (The Little Clay Cart) – classic Sanskrit drama. Bilhana: Poet; <i>Vikramankadevacharita</i> – court epic praising Chalukya king Vikramaditya VI.
Which one of the following was a corporation of merchants in ancient India? (a) Chaturvedimangalam (b) Parishad (c) Ashtadikgaja (d) <u>Manigramam</u> Chaturvedimangalam — A Brahmana settlement granted land by kings; related to education and religion	
After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of (a) Tute-i-Hind (b) Kaisr-i-Hind (c) <u>Zil-i-Ilahi</u> (d) Din-i-Ilahi	
The head of the military department under the reorganised central machinery of administration during Akbar’s reign was (a) Diwan (b) <u>Mir Bakshi</u> (c) Mir Saman (d) Bakshi	
The medieval Indian writer who refers to the discovery of America is (a) Malik Muhammad Jayasi (b) Amir Khusrau (c) Raskhan (d) <u>Abul Fazl</u>	
The Badami rock inscription of Pulakesin is dated in the Saka year 465. If the same were to be dated in Vikrama Samvat, the year would be (a) <u>601</u> (b) 300 (c) 330 (d) 407	
Assertion (A): The sponsor and the most prominent figure of the Chisti order of Sufis in India is Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti. Reason (R): The Chisti order takes its name from a village Chisti in Ajmer. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A	

(c) <i>A is true but R is false</i> (d) A is false but R is true	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists. List I A. Butler Committee B. Hartog Committee C. Hunter Inquiry Committee Report D. Muddiman Committee Report List II 1. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre 2. Relationship between the Indian States and Paramount Power 3. Working of Dyarchy as laid down in the Montague–Chelmsford Reforms 4. The growth of education in British India and potentialities of its further progress	
Who among the following was associated with the suppression of Thugs? (a) General Henry Frederick (b) Captain Sleeman (c) Alexander Burnes (d) Captain Robert Pemberton	• William Henry Sleeman (often referred to as Captain Sleeman) led the campaign against the Thugs (Thuggee) in India during the 1830s–1840s. • He headed the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, systematically suppressing the Thuggee cult. • General Henry Frederick – • Alexander Burnes – Explorer and diplomat (Central Asia). • Robert Pemberton – Military officer
“A graduate at 18, professor and associated editor of the <i>Sudharak</i> at 20, Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha of the Provincial Conference at 25, Secretary of the Indian National Congress at 29, leading witness in an important Royal Commission at 31, Provincial legislator at 34, Imperial legislator at 36, President of the Indian National Congress at 39 — a patriot whom Mahatma Gandhi himself regarded as his master.” This is how a biographer describes (a) Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya (b) Mahadev Govind Ranade (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists. List I A. Chittagong Armoury raid B. Kakori Conspiracy C. Lahore Conspiracy D. Ghadar Party List II 1. Lala Hardayal 2. Jatin Das 3. Surya Sen 4. Ram Prasad Bismil 5. Vasudeo Phadke	Chittagong Armoury Raid: Surya Sen – led the 1930 raid in Chittagong. Kakori Conspiracy: Ram Prasad Bismil – key leader of the 1925 Kakori train robbery. Lahore Conspiracy: Jatin Das – HSRA revolutionary who died after a hunger strike in Lahore jail. Ghadar Party: Lala Hardayal – founder and ideological leader of the Ghadar movement.
What is the correct chronological sequence of the following? 1. Wood’s Education Despatch 2. Macaulay’s Minute on Education 3. The Sargent Education Report 4. Indian Education (Hunter Commission)	• 1835 – Macaulay’s Minute on Education: Promoted English education and Western knowledge; shift away from traditional Oriental learning. • 1854 – Wood’s Education Despatch: Known as the “Magna Carta of English Education in India”; framework for schools, universities and teacher training. • 1882 – Hunter Commission (Indian Education Commission): Reviewed progress after Wood’s Despatch; emphasized primary education and role of local bodies. • 1944 – Sargent Education Report: Plan for post-war educational development; proposed universal, free and compulsory education.
M. C. Setalvd, B. N. Rao and Alladi Krishnaswamy were the distinguished members of the (a) Swaraj Party (b) All-India National Liberal Federation (c) Madras Labour Union (d) Servants of India Society	
About 50% of the world population is concentrated between the latitudes of (a) 5°N and 20°N (b) 20°N and 40°N (c) 40°N and 60°N (d) 20°S and 40°S	
“They are people of yellow complexion, oblique eyes, high cheek bones, sparse hair and medium height.” The reference here is to (a) Nordic Aryans (b) Austriacs (c) Negroids (d) Mongoloids	
From Archipelago in the far north-west to Torres Strait in the east is 5000 miles, almost as far as from London to Baghdad. The Archipelago has 14,000 islands, some were equatorial rocks, others some of the largest in the world. This description best fits (a) West Indies (b) Japan (c) Philippines (d) Indonesia	
The group of small pieces of rock revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter are called (a) meteors (b) comets (c) meteorites (d) asteroids	

Which one of the following stars is nearest to the earth? (a) Polaris (b) Alpha Centauri (c) Sirius (d) <u>Sun</u>	
Daily weather map showing isobars is an example of (a) Choropleth map (b) <u>Isopleth map</u> (c) Chorochromatic map (d) Choroschematic map	
Which one of the following is present in the largest amount in terms of percent by mass in the earth's crust? (a) Silicon (b) <u>Oxygen</u> (c) Carbon (d) Calcium	Earth's Crust (by mass): Oxygen (~46.6%), Silicon (~27.7%), Aluminium (~8.1%), Iron (~5.0%), Calcium (~3.6%). Atmosphere (by volume): Nitrogen (~78%), Oxygen (~21%), Argon (~0.93%), Carbon dioxide (~0.04%), trace gases (Neon, Helium, etc.).
Which one of the following countries is the largest producer of fuelwood in the world? (a) Indonesia (b) Russia (c) India (d) China	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists. List I A. Deccan Traps B. Western Ghats C. Aravalli Range D. Narmada-Tapi alluvial deposits List II 1. Late Cenozoic 2. Pre-Cambrian 3. Cretaceous-Eocene 4. Pleistocene	
The January isotherm taken as a basis for dividing India into tropical and sub-tropical zones is (a) 21°C (b) <u>18°C</u> (c) 12°C (d) 15°C	
The Almatti Dam is on the river (a) Godavari (b) Cauvery (c) <u>Krishna</u> (d) Mahanadi	
Consider the map given below: The predominant languages spoken in the areas marked A, B, C and D respectively are (a) Brajbhasha, Bhojpuri, Maithili and Awadhi (b) Awadhi, Maithili, Bhojpuri and Brajbhasha (c) <u>Brajbhasha, Awadhi, Bhojpuri and Maithili</u> (d) Maithili, Bhojpuri, Brajbhasha and Awadhi	
Which one of the following factors is responsible for the change in the regular direction of the ocean currents in the Indian Ocean? (a) Indian Ocean is half an ocean (b) <u>Indian Ocean has monsoon drift</u> (c) Indian Ocean is a land-locked ocean (d) Indian Ocean has greater variation in salinity	
Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? (a) Teak — Jammu and Kashmir (b) Deodar — Madhya Pradesh (c) Sandalwood — Kerala (d) <u>Sundari — West Bengal</u>	
The tribal population in Andaman and Nicobar Islands belongs to the (a) Australoid race (b) Caucasoid race (c) Mongoloid race (d) <u>Negroid race</u>	
Which one of the following conditions is most relevant for the presence of life on Mars? (a) Atmospheric composition (b) Thermal conditions (c) <u>Occurrence of ice caps and frozen water</u> (d) Occurrence of ozone	
The sequencing of the entire genome (the totality of all genes) of an organism was completed in 1996. The organism was (a) Albino mouse (b) <u>Yeast</u> (c) Human being (d) <i>Plasmodium vivax</i>	

Which one of the following was NOT proposed by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in the area of Panchayati Raj? (a) Thirty per cent seats in all elected rural local bodies will be reserved for women candidates (b) The States will constitute their Finance Commissions to allocate resources to Panchayati Raj institutions <u>(c) Panchayati Raj elected functionaries will be disqualified from their offices if they have more than two children</u> (d) Elections will be held in six months if Panchayati Raj bodies are superseded or dissolved by the State government									
Proportional representation is NOT necessary in a country where (a) there are no reserved constituencies <u>(b) two-party system has developed</u> (c) the first-past-the-post system prevails (d) there is a fusion of Presidential and Parliamentary forms of government									
State funding of elections takes place in (a) USA and Canada (b) Britain and Switzerland <u>(c) France and Italy</u> (d) Germany and Australia									
The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in (a) the United Kingdom (b) Australia <u>(c) the United States</u> (d) Canada									
If the Prime Minister of India belonged to the Upper House of Parliament <u>(a) he will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion</u> (b) he will not be able to speak on the Budget in the House (c) he can make statements only in the Upper House (d) he has to become a member of the Lower House within six months after being sworn in as the Prime Minister									
Assertion (A): The reservation of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislatures does not require Constitutional amendment. Reason (R): Political parties contesting elections can allocate party-tickets for seats they contest to women candidates without any Constitutional amendment. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A <u>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A</u> (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true									
In the Presidential election in India, every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of elected members of the Assembly. As at present, population here means the population as ascertained by the (a) 1991 Census (b) 1981 Census <u>(c) 1971 Census</u> (d) 1961 Census									
Which one of the following is stated in the Constitution of India? (a) The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament (b) The Parliament shall consist of the President and two Houses Choose the correct answer from the codes given below: (a) Neither 1 nor 2 <u>(b) Both 1 and 2</u> (c) 1 alone (d) 2 alone									
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists. List I (Functionaries) A. President of India B. Judges of Supreme Court C. Members of Parliament D. Minister for the Union List II (Oaths and affirmations) 1. Secrecy 2. Faithful discharge of the duties of the Constitution 3. Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India 4. Upholding the Constitution & the law	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A. President of India</td><td>Faithful discharge of the duties of the Constitution</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Judges of Supreme Court</td><td>Upholding the Constitution & the law</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Members of Parliament</td><td>Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Minister for the Union</td><td>Secrecy</td></tr> </table>	A. President of India	Faithful discharge of the duties of the Constitution	B. Judges of Supreme Court	Upholding the Constitution & the law	C. Members of Parliament	Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India	D. Minister for the Union	Secrecy
A. President of India	Faithful discharge of the duties of the Constitution								
B. Judges of Supreme Court	Upholding the Constitution & the law								
C. Members of Parliament	Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India								
D. Minister for the Union	Secrecy								
In which one of the following countries are 75 per cent of seats in both Houses of Parliament filled on the basis of first-past-the-post system and 25 per cent on the basis of proportional representation system of elections? <u>(a) Germany</u> (b) Italy (c) France (d) Russia									
In the following quotation: "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation; IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this ... adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution." 'X' stands for (a) twenty-sixth day of January, 1950									

(b) twenty-sixth day of November, 1949

- (c) twenty-sixth day of January, 1949
(d) None of the above

The Dinesh Goswami Committee recommended

- (a) the constitution of State-level election commissions
(b) List System of election to the Lok Sabha
(c) government funding of parliamentary elections
(d) a ban on the candidature of independent candidates in parliamentary elections

Assertion (A): Willful disobedience or non-compliance of Court Orders and use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amounts to contempt of court.

Reason (R): Judicial activism cannot be practised without arming the judiciary with punitive power to punish contemptuous behaviour.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

The first marine sanctuary in India, having within its bounds coral reefs, mollusca, dolphins, tortoises and various kinds of sea birds, has been established at

- (a) Sundarbans
(b) Gahirmatha marine sanctuary
(c) Gulf of Kachchh
(d) Lakshadweep

1998

Some time back, the Government of India decided to license the white goods industry. White goods include

- (a) stainless steel and aluminium utensils
(b) milk and milk products
(c) items purchased for conspicuous consumption
(d) soaps, detergents and other mass consumption goods

Which one of the following regions of the world supplies the maximum of our imported commodities (in terms of rupee value)?

- (a) Africa
(b) America
(c) Asia and Oceania
(d) Europe

The currency of the proposed European Monetary Union will be

- (a) Dollar
(b) Pound
(c) Guilder
(d) Euro

Which one of the following countries has replaced Italy as the major importer of bauxite from India?

- (a) Canada
(b) Greece
(c) Ukraine
(d) United Arab Emirates

Consider the following statements:

The price of any currency in the international market is decided by the

1. World Bank
2. demand for goods/services provided by the country concerned
3. stability of the government of the concerned country
4. economic potential of the country in question

Of these statements:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct
(b) 2 and 3 are correct
(c) 3 and 4 are correct
(d) 1 and 4 are correct

A consumer is said to be in equilibrium, if

- (a) he is able to fulfil his need with a given level of income**
(b) he is able to live in full comforts with a given level of income
(c) he can fulfil his needs without consumption of certain items
(d) he is able to locate new sources of income

The supply-side economics lays greater emphasis on

- (a) point of view of global economy
(b) producer
(c) consumer
(d) middleman

Assertion (A): The United States of America has threatened to apply sanctions on the developing countries for the non-observance of ILO conventions.

Reason (R): The United States of America itself has adopted and implemented those ILO conventions.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists. List I (Countries) A. Ringgit B. Baht C. Rupiah D. Won List II 1. Indonesia 2. South Korea 3. Thailand 4. Malaysia
The economist who is associated with WTO document is (a) Adam Smith (b) Ricardo (c) Keynes (d) Jagdish Bhagwati
The banks are required to maintain a certain ratio between their cash in hand and total assets. This is called (a) SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) (b) CRR (Central Bank Reserve) (c) LCR (Central Liquid Reserve) (d) CLR (Central Liquid Reserve)
The accounting year of the Reserve Bank of India is (a) April–March (b) July–June (c) October–September (d) January–December
Capital Account Convertibility of the Indian Rupee implies that the , Indian Rupee can be exchanged by the authorised dealers for travel abroad, or that the Indian Rupee can be exchanged for any major currency for the purpose of trading and services (a) both statements are correct (b) only the first statement is correct (c) only the second statement is correct (d) none of the above
The misery index is the sum of a country's unemployment and inflation rate. The higher the index, the more miserable is the country to live in. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from the misery index given above? 1. Britain is the most miserable country to live in. 2. The inflation rate in Spain is less than in Belgium and Britain. 3. Italy and France have almost identical unemployment rate. 4. The higher the misery index, the higher the inflation rate. Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1 alone (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4
Economic Survey in India is published officially by (a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Planning Commission of India (c) Ministry of Finance, Government of India (d) Ministry of Industries, Government of India
Assertion (A): The Gandhara School of art bears the mark of Hellenistic influence. Reason (R): Hayanaya form was influenced by that art. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true
Assertion (A): According to Asoka's edicts, social harmony among the people was more important than religious devotion. Reason (R): He spread ideas of equity instead of promotion of religion. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true
Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? 1. Lothal — Ancient dockyard 2. Sarnath — First Sermon of Buddha 3. Rajgir — Lion capital of Asoka 4. Nalanda — Great seat of Buddhist learning Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 3 and 4 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1 and 2
Which one of the following ancient Indian records is the earliest royal order to preserve foodgrains to be utilised during the crises in the country? (a) Sogaura Copper-plate

- (b) Rumminidei pillar-edict of Asoka
(c) Prayaga-Prasasti
(d) Mehrauli Pillar inscription of Chandra

The concept of Eight-fold path forms the theme of

- (a) Dipavamsa
(b) Divyavadana
(c) Mahaparinibbana Sutta
(d) **Dharma Chakra Pravartana Sutta**

Many of the Greeks, Kushanas and Shakas embraced Buddhism rather than Hinduism because

- (a) Buddhism was in the ascendant at that time
(b) they had renounced the policy of war and violence
(c) caste-ridden Hinduism did not attract them
(d) **Buddhism provided easier access to Indian society**

The Asokan major rock edicts which tell us about the Sangam Kingdom include rock edicts

- (a) I and X
(b) I and XI
(c) **II and XIII**
(d) II and XIV

What is the correct chronological order in which the following appeared in India?

1. Gold coins
2. Punch-marked silver coins
3. Iron plough
4. Urban culture

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 3, 4, 1, 2
(b) 3, 4, 2, 1
(c) 4, 3, 1, 2
(d) **4, 3, 2, 1**

Assertion (A): At first the Turkish administration in India was essentially military.

Reason (R): The country was parcelled out as *iqtas* among leading military leaders.

In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) **Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**

Assertion (A): During the reign of Shahjahan, Dara Shikoh was sent on expedition to Balkh, Badakhshan and Qandahar.

Reason (R): The expedition sent by Shahjahan to the Middle-East was a marvellous success.

In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A
(c) **A is true, but R is false**
(d) A is false, but R is true

Consider the following:

1. Tughlaqabad Fort
2. Lodi Garden
3. Qutub Minar
4. Fatehpur Sikri

The correct chronological order in which they were built is

- (a) 3, 1, 4, 2
(b) **3, 1, 2, 4**
(c) 1, 3, 2, 4
(d) 1, 3, 4, 2

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists.

- List I**
A. 1556
B. 1600
C. 1686
D. 1739

List II

1. Battle of Haldighati
2. Nadir Shah's capture of Delhi
3. Death of Shivaji
4. Grant of Charter to East India Company
5. Accession of Akbar

A. 1556	Accession of Akbar
B. 1600	Grant of Charter to East India Company
C. 1686	Death of Shivaji (as intended in the question)
D. 1739	Nadir Shah's capture of Delhi

The member of Shivaji's Ashta Pradhan who looked after foreign affairs was

- (a) Peshwa
(b) Sachiv
(c) Pandit Rao
(d) **Sumant**

The loss of Qandhar was a big blow to the Mughal empire from the view point of

- (a) natural resources
(b) buffer territory
(c) communication
(d) **strategic stronghold**

Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant

(a) extra payment made to the nobles (b) revenue assigned in lieu of salary (c) <u>excess amount paid to the exchequer by the iqtadars</u> (d) illegal exactions extracted from the peasants
The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was (a) Iltutmish (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (c) <u>Feroz Shah Tughlaq</u> (d) Sikandar Lodi
Consider the following statements: The Ahadis were those troopers who 1. offered their services singly 2. did not attach themselves to any chief 3. had the emperor as their immediate colonel 4. attached themselves to Mirzas Of these statements: (a) 1, 3 and 4 are correct (b) <u>1, 2 and 3 are correct</u> (c) 2 and 3 are correct (d) 1 and 4 are correct
The educated middle class in India (a) opposed the revolt of 1857 (b) supported the revolt of 1857 (c) <u>remained neutral to the revolt of 1857</u> (d) fought against native rulers
Lord MOUNTBATTEN appointed came to India as Viceroy along with specific instructions to (a) balkanize the Indian sub-continent (b) <u>keep India united if possible</u> (c) accept Jinnah's demand for Pakistan (d) persuade the Congress to accept partition
Assertion (A): Partition of Bengal in 1905 brought an end to the Moderates' role in the Indian freedom movement. Reason (R): The Surat session of Indian National Congress separated the Extremists from the Moderates. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) <u>A is false, but R is true</u>
Assertion (A): The Khilafat movement did bring the urban Muslims into the fold of the National Movement. Reason (R): There was a predominant element of anti-imperialism in both the National and Khilafat Movements. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) <u>Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true
Assertion (A): The first ever Bill to make primary education compulsory in India was rejected in 1911. Reason (R): Discontent would have increased if very heavy land tax was imposed. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) <u>Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true
Assertion (A): The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals. Reason (R): The Cripps Mission consisted solely of whites. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A (b) <u>Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A</u> (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true
Assertion (A): Gandhiji STOPPED the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1922. Reason (R): Violence at Chauri-Chaura led him to stop the movement. In the context of the above statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) <u>Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true
When the Indian Muslim League was inducted into the interim government in 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan was in charge of (a) Foreign affairs (b) Home (c) <u>Finance</u> (d) Defence
The Indian National Congress agreed in 1947 to the partition of the country mainly because (a) the principle of two-nation theory was then acceptable to them (b) it was imposed by the British Government and the Congress was helpless in this regard (c) <u>they wanted to avoid large-scale communal riots</u> (d) India would have otherwise lost the opportunity to attain freedom

At the time of India's Independence, Mahatma Gandhi (a) was a member of Congress Working Committee (b) was not a member of the Congress (c) was the President of the Congress (d) was the General Secretary of the Congress	
What is the correct sequence of the following events? 1. Tilak's Home Rule League 2. Kamagatamaru incident 3. Mahatma Gandhi's arrival in India in 1915 Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 2, 1 (c) 2, 1, 3 (d) 2, 3, 1	
Simon Commission (1927) was boycotted because (a) there was no Indian member in the Commission (b) it supported the Muslim League (c) Congress felt that the people of India are entitled to Swaraj (d) there were differences among the members	The Simon Commission was boycotted by all major Indian political parties because: • It had only British members • No Indian representation in a commission meant to decide India's constitutional future • This was seen as an insult to Indian political maturity Hence the famous slogan: "Simon Go Back!" — The slogan "Simon Go Back" was coined by Yusuf Meherally in 1928,
The Indian Muslims, in general, were not attracted to the Extremist movement because A influence of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan B anti-Muslim attitude of extremist leaders C indifference shown to Muslim aspirations D Extremists' policy of harping on Hindu past	
Which one of the following events was characterized by Montagu of Preventive Murder? (a) Killing of INA activists (b) Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh (c) Shooting of the Mahatma (d) Shooting of Curzon-Wyllie	
What is the correct sequence of the following events? 1. The August Offer 2. The INA trial 3. The Quit India Movement 4. The Royal Indian Naval Ratings' Revolt Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1, 3, 2, 4 (b) 3, 1, 2, 4 (c) 1, 3, 4, 2 (d) 3, 1, 4, 2	
Which of the following pairs are correctly matched? 1. Theodore Beck — Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh 2. Gilbert Bill — Ripon 3. Pherozeshah Mehta — Indian National Congress 4. Badruddin Tyabji — Muslim League Select the correct answer using the codes given below: (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 2 and 4 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3	
"The Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my greatest ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise." This statement is attributed to (a) Lord Dufferin (b) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Lytton (d) None of the above	
Who was the leader of the Ghadar Party? (a) Bhagat Singh (b) Lala Hardayal (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) V. D. Savarkar	
Estuaries possess distinct blooms of excessive growth of pigmented dinoflagellates. These blooms are called (a) red tides (b) sea tides (c) black tides (d) sea flows	Red tides are caused by blooms of pigmented dinoflagellates in estuaries and coastal waters. They appear reddish or brownish due to high concentration of pigments.

When there is noon at G.M.T. meridian people on another place of the Earth are taking their 6 o'clock morning tea. The longitude of the place is (a) 17°30' E (b) 17°30' W (c) 173°30' E (d) 90° W	
The correct sequence of different layers of the atmosphere from the surface of the Earth upwards is (a) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere (b) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Ionosphere, Mesosphere (c) Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere (d) Stratosphere, Troposphere, Mesosphere, Ionosphere	
What is the correct sequence of the following Indian states in descending order of their length of surface roads per 100 km² of their area? 1. Haryana 2. Maharashtra 3. Punjab 4. Tamil Nadu	IV, II, III, I Road density: TN > Punjab > Haryana > Maharashtra
Which one of the following language belongs to the Austric group? (a) Marathi (b) Ladakhi (c) Khasi (d) Tamil	
Which one of the following east-flowing rivers of India has rift valley due to down warping? (a) Damodar (b) Mahanadi (c) Sone (d) Yamuna	
The discovery of Oak flora in 1966 added a new chapter to the history of Indian sericulture. Which one of the following states is the leading producer of Oak tasar silk? (a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) Manipur (d) Orissa	
Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding the Anti-Defection Act? (a) Second Schedule (b) Fifth Schedule (c) Eighth Schedule (d) Tenth Schedule	
The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system in that India has (a) both a real and a nominal executive (b) a system of collective responsibility (c) bicameral legislature (d) the system of judicial review	
Panchayati Raj was first introduced in India in October, 1959 in (a) Rajasthan (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Kerala (d) Karnataka	
World Environment Conference to discuss global warming was held in 1997 in (a) Stockholm (b) Rio de Janeiro (c) Paris (d) Kyoto	
A tree species in Mauritius failed to reproduce because of the extinction of a fruit-eating bird. Which one of the following was that bird? (a) Dove (b) Dodo (c) Condor (d) Skua	
1999	
From the balance sheet of a company, it is possible to (a) judge the extent of profitability of the company (b) assess the profitability and size of the company (c) determine the size and composition of the assets and liabilities of the company (d) determine the market share, debts and assets of the company	
Persons below the poverty line in India are classified as such based on whether (a) they are entitled to a minimum prescribed food basket (b) they get work for a prescribed minimum number of days in a year (c) they belong to agricultural labourer households or the scheduled caste/tribe social group (d) their daily wages fall below the prescribed minimum wages	

Consider the following statements:

Regional disparities in India are high and have been rising in recent years because

1. there is persistent investment over time only in select locales
2. some areas are agro-climatically less conducive to development
3. some areas continue to face little or no agrarian transformation and the consequent lack of social and economic opportunities
4. some areas have faced continuous political instability

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1, 2 and 4
(c) 2, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 3 and 4

Which one of the following statements regarding the levying, collecting and distribution of Income Tax is correct?

(a) The Union levies, collects and distributes the proceeds of income-tax between itself and the States

- (b) The Union levies, collects and keeps all the proceeds of income-tax to itself
(c) The Union levies and collects the tax but all the proceeds are distributed among the States
(d) Only the surcharge levied on income-tax is shared between the Union and the States

Consider the following statements:

Industrial development in India, to an extent, is constrained by

1. lack of adequate entrepreneurship and leadership
2. inaccessibility of raw materials
3. lack of technology, skills and infrastructure
4. limited purchasing power among the large masses

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

The planning process in the industrial sector in India has assumed a relatively less important position in the nineties as compared to that in the earlier period. Which one of the following is true in this regard?

- (a) With the advent of liberalisation, industrial investments/developments have largely been placed within the domain of private sector
(b) With market sensing a central place, the role of central planning in many sectors has been rendered redundant
(c) The focus of planning has shifted to sectors like human resource development and infrastructure
(d) The nation's priorities have shifted away from industrial development to rural development

Consider the following statements:

Small-scale industries are, in most cases, not as efficient and competitive as the large-scale ones. Yet the Government provides preferential treatment and reservations in a range of products to the small firms because small-scale industries

1. provide higher employment on a per unit capital deployment basis
2. promote regional dispersion of industries and economic activities
3. have performed better in export of manufactured products
4. provide jobs to low-skill workers, who otherwise may not find employment avenues elsewhere

Which one of the following is the objective of the National Renewal Fund?

(a) To safeguard the interests of workers who may be affected by technological upgradation or industrial restructuring

- (b) To develop core sector of the economy
(c) For the development of infrastructure such as energy, transport, communications and irrigation
(d) For human resource development such as full literacy, employment, population control, housing and drinking water

Assertion (A): Devaluing a currency may promote export.

Reason (R): Price of the country's products in international market may fall due to devaluation.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

Assertion (A): Fiscal deficit is greater than budgetary deficit.

Reason (R): Fiscal deficit is the borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India plus other liabilities of the Government to meet its expenditure.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

The term 'Aryan' denotes

- (a) an ethnic group
(b) a nomadic people
(c) a speech group
(d) a superior race

From the third century AD when the Hun invasions ended the Roman Empire, the Indian merchants relied more and more on the

- (a) Western trade
(b) West-European trade
(c) South-East Asian trade
(d) Middle-Eastern trade

Which one of the following ports handled the north Indian trade during the Gupta period?

- (a) Tamralipti
(b) Broach
(c) Kalyan
(d) Cambay

From the third century AD when the Hun invasions ended the Roman Empire, the Indian merchants relied more and more on the (a) Western trade (b) West-European trade (c) South-East Asian trade (d) Middle-Eastern trade	
The following persons came to India at one time or another: 1. Fa-Hien 2. I-Tsing 3. Megasthenes 4. Hieun-Tsang The correct chronological sequence of their visits is: (a) 3, 1, 2, 4 (b) 3, 1, 4, 2 (c) 1, 3, 2, 4 (d) 3, 4, 2, 1	
Which one of the following was initially the most powerful city-state of India in the 6th century B.C.? (a) Gandhar (b) Kashi (c) Magadha (d) Kosala	
The Indo-Greek kingdom set up in north Afghanistan in the beginning of the second century B.C. was (a) Bactria (b) Scythia (c) Zedrasia (d) Aria	
One consistent feature found in the history of southern India was the growth of small regional kingdoms rather than large empires because of (a) the absence of minerals like iron (b) too many divisions in the social structure (c) the absence of vast areas of fertile land (d) the scarcity of manpower	
Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched? (a) Jahangir — William Hawkins (b) Akbar — Sir Thomas Roe (c) Shahjahan — Tavernier (d) Aurangzeb — Manucci	
Assertion (A): During the time of Akbar, for every ten cavalymen, the mansabdars had to maintain twenty horses. Reason (R): Horses had to be rested while on march and replacements were necessary in times of war. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	
The first venture of Gandhi in all-India politics was the (a) Non-Cooperation Movement (b) Rowlatt Satyagraha (c) Champaran Movement (d) Dandi March	
The Congress policy of pray and petition ultimately came to an end under the guidance of (a) Aurobindo Ghosh (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Mahatma Gandhi	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists List I (Persons) A. Shyamji Krishna Varma B. Madame Bhikaji Cama C. Annie Besant D. Aurobindo Ghosh List II (Journals) 1. Bande Mataram 2. Indian Sociologist 3. The Talwar	
Abinava Bharat, a secret society of revolutionaries, was organised by (a) Khudiram Bose (b) V. D. Savarkar (c) Prafulla Chaki (d) Bhagat Singh	Abhinav (Binava) Bharat, a secret revolutionary society, was organised by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. Founded in 1904 (initially as <i>Mitra Mela</i>), it aimed at armed revolution against British rule. It had links with revolutionary activities in India and London.
The most short-lived of all Britain's constitutional experiments in India was the (a) Indian Councils Act of 1861 (b) Indian Councils Act of 1892 (c) Indian Councils Act of 1909 (d) Government of India Act of 1919	
"It made its proposals in May. It still wanted a united India. There was to be a Federal	The quotation refers to the Cabinet Mission, which presented its proposals in May 1946. It envisaged a united India with a Federal Union:

Union composed of British provinces.” The above quotation is related to the (a) Simon Commission (b) Gandhi–Irwin Pact (c) Cripps Mission (d) <u>Cabinet Mission</u>	- British Indian provinces + Princely States - Centre to control Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications - Provinces grouped with autonomy on other subjects Aimed to avoid partition while accommodating Indian demands.						
The Governor-General who followed a spirited ‘Forward’ policy towards Afghanistan was (a) Minto (b) Dufferin (c) Elgin (d) <u>Lyttton</u>	Lord Lyttton followed an aggressive ‘Forward Policy’ towards Afghanistan. Objective: Check Russian expansion in Central Asia and secure India’s north-western frontier. Resulted in the Second Anglo-Afghan War (1878–1880).						
At a time when empires in Europe were crumbling before the might of Napoleon, which one of the following Governors-General kept the British flag flying high in India? (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis (c) <u>Lord Wellesley</u> (d) Lord Hastings							
Which Indian nationalist leader looked upon a war between Germany and Britain as a godsent opportunity to exploit the situation with advantage? (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) M. A. Jinnah (c) <u>Subhas Chandra Bose</u> (d) Jawaharlal Nehru							
Which one of the following leaders of the Congress was totally in favour of Cabinet Mission Plan? (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) <u>Sardar Patel</u> (d) <u>Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</u>	Dispute In answer : TAMIL NADU BOOK SHOWS [Maulana Abul Kalam Azad] as the answer while other sources referring Sardar Patel as the answer. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, as Congress President (1940–46), was totally in favour of the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946). He believed it was the best chance to preserve a united India and strongly supported: Federal Union - Provincial autonomy - Avoidance of Partition Sardar Patel → Initially accepted but later inclined towards Partition as inevitable.						
Which one of the following Indian leaders was dismissed by the British from the Indian Civil Service? (a) Satyendranath Tagore (b) <u>Surendranath Banerji</u> (c) R. C. Dutt (d) Subhash Chandra Bose							
Consider the following events: (a) Indigo Revolt (b) Santhal Rebellion (c) Deccan Riot (d) Mutiny of the Sepoys The correct chronological sequence of these events is: (a) 4, 2, 1, 3 (b) 4, 2, 3, 1 (c) 2, 4, 3, 1 (d) <u>2, 4, 1, 3</u>							
The term “imperial preference” was applied to the (a) <u>special privileges on British imports in India</u> (b) racial discrimination by the British (c) subordination of Indian interest to that of Britain (d) preference given to British political agents over Indian Princes							
Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious rebellion since the Sepoy Mutiny. Reason (R): There was massive upsurge of the peasantry in certain areas. (a) <u>Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true							
There was no independent development of industries in India during British rule because of the (a) <u>absence of heavy industries</u> (b) scarcity of foreign capital (c) scarcity of natural resources (d) preference of the rich to invest in land							
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>A. The First Indian War of Independence</td><td>Vinayak Damodar Savarkar</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Anand Math</td><td>Bankim Chandra Chatterji</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Life Divine</td><td>Sri Aurobindo</td></tr> </table>		A. The First Indian War of Independence	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar	B. Anand Math	Bankim Chandra Chatterji	C. Life Divine	Sri Aurobindo
A. The First Indian War of Independence	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar						
B. Anand Math	Bankim Chandra Chatterji						
C. Life Divine	Sri Aurobindo						

D. Sadhana	Rabindranath Tagore
Which one of the following port cities in Venezuela has been developed as an oil port? (a) Caracas (b) <u>Maracaibo</u> (c) Maracay (d) Carupano	
Which one of the following agricultural practices is eco-friendly? (a) <u>Organic farming</u> (b) Shifting cultivation (c) Cultivation of high-yielding varieties (d) Growing plants in glass-houses	
Which one of the following types of coal contains a higher percentage of carbon than the rest? (a) Bituminous coal (b) Lignite (c) Peat (d) <u>Anthracite</u>	Peat → lowest carbon (~30–40%) Lignite → low-grade brown coal (~35–45%) Bituminous coal → higher carbon (~60–80%) Anthracite → highest carbon content (~90–95%), hardest and smokeless
The Ravva offshore block, with great potential for oil, is located in (a) <u>Krishna–Godavari basin</u> (b) Cauvery basin (c) Mahanadi basin (d) Palar–Penna basin	
The Constitution of India recognises (a) only religious minorities (b) only linguistic minorities (c) <u>religious and linguistic minorities</u> (d) religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities	
Consider the following statements: An amendment of the Constitution of India can be initiated by the (1) Lok Sabha (2) Rajya Sabha (3) State Legislatures (4) President Which of the above statements is/are correct?	• Under the Constitution of India, a constitutional amendment can be initiated only in Parliament. • The amendment Bill may originate in either House: ◦ Lok Sabha ◦ Rajya Sabha
A British citizen staying in India cannot claim the right to (a) <u>Freedom of trade and profession</u> (b) Equality before the law (c) Protection of life and personal liberty (d) Freedom of religion	Under the Constitution of India, Article 19 freedoms are available only to citizens, not to foreigners. Freedom of trade, profession, occupation (Art. 19(1)(g)) therefore cannot be claimed by a British citizen (or any foreigner) in India. Citizens-only = 15, 16, 19, 29 & 30
2000	
Gilt-edged market means (a) <u>market of Government securities</u> (b) market of guns (c) market of pure metals	
Consider the following statements 1. The Indian rupee is fully convertible on the current account of Balance of Payment. 2. In respect of Capital Account of Balance of Payment, the rupee is not convertible. Which of these statements is/are correct? (a) <u>1 only</u> (b) 3 alone (c) 1 and 2 (d) 2 only	
The growth rate of per capita income at current prices is higher than that of per capita income at constant prices because the latter takes into account the rate of (a) growth of population (b) <u>increase in price level</u> (c) growth of money supply (d) increase in the wage rate	
A 'rise in SENSEX' means (a) a rise in prices of shares of all companies (b) a rise in prices of shares of excess companies (c) <u>a rise in prices of shares of all companies registered with National Stock Exchange</u> (d) an overall rise in prices of shares of group of companies registered with Bombay Stock Exchange	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists	

List I A. Boom B. Recession C. Depression D. Recovery List II 1. Business activity at high level with increasing income, output and employment at macro level 2. Gradual fall of income, output and employment with business activity in a low gear 3. Unprecedented level of unemployment and unemployment, drastic fall in income, output and employment 4. Steady rise in the general level of prices, income, output and employment	
Assertion (A): The rate of growth of India's exports has shown an appreciable increase after 1991. Reason (R): The Govt. of India has resorted to devaluation. <u>(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	
An open economy, the national income (Y) of the economy is $(C + I + G + X - M)$ and for consumption, investment, government expenditure, total exports and total imports respectively (a) $Y = C + I + G + X - M$ (b) $Y = C + I + G - X + M$ <u>(c) $Y = C + I + G + M - X$</u> (d) $Y = C + I - G + X - M$	
Economic Liberalization in India started with <u>(a) substantial changes in industrial licensing policy</u> (b) the convertibility of Indian rupee (c) doing away with procedural formalities for foreign direct investment (d) significant reduction in tax rates	
Assertion (A): The Aham and Puram poems of the Padinen Kilakkanakku group formed a continuation of the Sangam composition. Reason (R): They were included under the Post-Sangam works as against the Sangam works proper. <u>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	
Assertion (A): The emphasis of Jainism on non-violence (ahimsa) prevented agriculturalists from embracing Jainism. Reason (R): Cultivation involved killing of insects and pests. <u>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	
Assertion (A): The origin of feudal system in ancient India can be traced to military campaigns. Reason (R): There was considerable expansion of the feudal system during the Gupta period. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false <u>(d) A is false, but R is true</u>	
Assertion (A): Ashoka annexed Kalinga to the Mauryan Empire. Reason (R): Kalinga controlled the land and sea routes to South India. <u>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	
Which one of the following dynasties was ruling over North India at the time of Alexander's invasion? <u>(a) Nanda</u> (b) Maurya (c) Sunga (d) Kanva	
The practice of military governorship was first introduced in India by the <u>(a) Greeks</u> (b) Shakas (c) Parthians (d) Mughals	
Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji? (a) Raja Ram (b) Balaji Vishwanath (c) Ganga Bai (d) Nanaji Deshmukh	After Sambhaji's death (1689), Maratha polity faced instability. Balaji Vishwanath, as Peshwa under Shahu Maharaj, reorganised and streamlined Maratha administration:
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I A. Iqta B. Jagir C. Amaram D. Mokasa List II	

1. Marathas 2. Delhi Sultans 3. Mughals
Which one of the following Muslim rulers was hailed as the ‘Jagadguru’ by his Muslim subjects because of his belief in secularism? (a) Husain Shah (b) Zain-ul-Abidin (c) <u>Ibrahim Adil Shah</u> (d) Mahmud II
While delivering the presidential address, the Congress President who advocated the introduction of Roman script for Hindi language was (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Abul Kalam Azad (d) <u>Subhas Chandra Bose</u>
At the time of partition of India, which one of the following provinces of the British India came forward with a plan for a united and independent India? (a) Punjab (b) Assam (c) <u>Bengal</u> (d) Bihar
The Balkan Plan for fragmentation of India was the brain-child of (a) W. Churchill (b) M. A. Jinnah (c) <u>Lord Mountbatten</u> (d) V. P. Menon
“In this instance we could not play off the Mohammedans against the Hindus.” To which one of the following events did this remark of Aitchison relate? (a) <u>Revolt of 1857</u> (b) Champaran Satyagraha (1917) (c) Non-Cooperation Movement (d) Khilafat Movement
The Indian National Army (INA) came into existence in 1943 in (a) Japan (b) Burma (c) <u>Singapore</u> (d) Malaya
The last major extension of British Indian Territory took place during the time of (a) Dalhousie (b) Lytton (c) Ripon (d) Curzon
As an alternative to the partition of India, Gandhi suggested to Mountbatten that he (a) postpone granting of independence (b) <u>invite Jinnah to form the government</u> (c) invite Nehru and Jinnah to form the government together (d) invite the army to take over for some time
The native State of Tripura became involved in the Freedom Movement early in the 20th century because (a) the kings of Tripura were always anti-British (b) the Bengal revolutionaries took shelter in Tripura (c) the tribes of the State were fiercely freedom-loving (d) <u>there were already some groups fighting against the kingship and its protector, the British</u>
After returning from South Africa, Gandhiji launched his first successful Satyagraha in (a) Chauri-Chaura (b) Dandi (c) <u>Champaran</u> (d) Bardoli
Assertion (A): Lord Linlithgow described the August Movement of 1942 as the most serious revolt after the Sepoy Mutiny. Reason (R): Peasants joined the movement in large numbers in some places. (a) <u>Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true
Assertion (A): The basic weakness of the early nationalist movement lay in its narrow social base. Reason (R): It fought for the narrow interests of the social groups which joined it. (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) <u>A is true, but R is false</u> (d) A is false, but R is true
The per capita income in India was Rs. 20 in 1867–68, was ascertained for the first time by (a) M. G. Ranade (b) Sir W. Hunter (c) R. C. Dutt (d) <u>Dadabhai Naoroji</u>
Which one of the following is not a feature of the Government of India Act of 1935?

(a) Diarchy at the Centre as well as in the provinces

- (b) A bicameral legislature
(c) Provincial autonomy
(d) An All-India Federation

Consider the following statements about the Indian National Congress:

1. Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to be the President of the Congress.
2. C. R. Das was in prison when he functioned as the President of the Congress.
3. The first British-born President of the Congress was Allan Octavian Hume.
4. Alfred Webb was the President of the Congress in 1894.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3
(b) 2 and 4
(c) 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Which one of the following lakes forms an international boundary between Tanzania and Uganda?

- (a) Chad
(b) Malawi
(c) Victoria
(d) Zambezi

Assertion (A): In Australia, cattle rearing is done more for meat than for milk.

Reason (R): Australians are traditionally non-vegetarians.

- (a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A
(c) A is true, but R is false
(d) A is false, but R is true

Which one of the following is known as the 'Coffee Port' of the world?

- (a) Sao Paulo
(b) Santos
(c) Rio de Janeiro
(d) Buenos Aires

Consider the following statements about the 'Roaring Forties':

1. They blow uninterrupted in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
2. They blow with great strength and constancy.
3. Their direction is generally from North-West to East in the Southern Hemisphere.
4. Overcast skies, rain and raw weather are generally associated with them.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4
(d) 1, 2 and 4

Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists:

List I (Minerals)

- A. Mineral Oil
B. Copper
C. Manganese
D. Bauxite

List II (Major Producer)

1. Zambia
2. Guinea
3. Venezuela
4. Gabon

Along which one of the following meridians did India experience the first light of sunrise of the new millennium?

- (a) 82° 30' W
(b) 82° 30' E
(c) 92° 30' W
(d) 92° 30' E

Consider the following statements:

1. Tides are of great help in navigation and fishing.
2. High tide enables ships to enter or leave the harbour safely.

3. Tides prevent siltation in harbours.
4. Kandla and Diamond Harbour are tidal ports.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 4
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4**

Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Ghaggar's water is utilised in the Indira Gandhi Canal system**
- (b) Narmada rises from Amarkantak region
- (c) Nizam Sagar is situated on the Manjira river
- (d) Penganga is a tributary of the Godavari

The correct sequence in decreasing order of the four sugarcane-producing States in India is

- (a) Maharashtra, U.P., Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
- (b) U.P., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh**
- (c) Maharashtra, U.P., Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu
- (d) U.P., Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu

Consider the following statements:

1. Maharashtra has the highest acreage under jowar in India.
2. Gujarat is the largest producer of groundnut in India.
3. Rajasthan has the largest area of cultivable wastelands in India.
4. Andhra Pradesh has the highest per hectare yield of maize in India.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 4
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3**
- (d) 2 and 4

Which one of the following pairs of primitive tribes and places of their inhabitation is not correctly matched?

- (a) Bhuxa – Pauri-Garhwal
- (b) Kol – Jabalpur M.P.
- (c) Munda – Chhotanagpur
- (d) Korba – Kodagu**

The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as

- (a) decorum
- (b) crossing the floor
- (c) interpellation
- (d) yielding the floor**

Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:

1. He is appointed by the President of India.
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a Judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He must be a member of either House of Parliament.
4. He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament.

Which of these statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2**
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 3 and 4

Consider the following functionaries:

1. Cabinet Secretary
2. Chief Election Commissioner
3. Union Cabinet Ministers
4. Chief Justice of India

The correct sequence in the Order of Precedence is

- (a) 3, 4, 2, 1
- (b) 4, 3, 1, 2
- (c) 3, 4, 1, 2
- (d) 4, 3, 2, 1**

The primary function of the Finance Commission in India is to

- (a) distribute revenue between the Centre and the States
- (b) prepare the Annual Budget
- (c) advise the President on financial matters
- (d) allocate funds to various ministries of the Union and State Governments**

The State which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha is

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh**

A college student got selected to the Municipal Council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others,

that (a) he obtains permission from the Principal of his college (b) he is a member of a political party <u>(c) his name figures in the Voters' List</u> (d) he files a declaration regarding the Constitution of India	
The Parliament of India can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties (a) with the consent of all the States (b) with the consent of the majority of States (c) with the consent of the States concerned <u>(d) without the consent of any State</u>	
The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the (a) generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed men and women in rural areas (b) generation of employment for the able-bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season <u>(c) laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country</u> (d) guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of person, equality before law and equal protection without discrimination	
Which one of the following statements is incorrect? (a) Goa attained full statehood in 1987 (b) Diu is an island in the Gulf of Khambhat (c) Daman and Diu were separated from Goa by the 56th amendment of the Constitution of India <u>(d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under French colonial rule till 1954</u>	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I (Local bodies) A. Zila Parishads at the sub-divisional level B. Mandal Praja Parishad C. Tribal Councils D. Absence of Village Panchayats List II (States as in 1999) 1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Assam 3. Mizoram 4. Meghalaya	
Within biological communities, some species are important in determining the ability of a large number of other species to persist in the community. Such species are called <u>(a) Keystone species</u> (b) Allopatric species (c) Sympatric species (d) Threatened species	
2001	
Which of the following committees examined and suggested Financial Sector Reforms? (a) Abid Hussain Committee (b) Bhagwati Committee (c) Chelliah Committee <u>(d) Narasimham Committee</u>	The Narasimham Committee (1991 and 1998), chaired by M. Narasimham, examined the Indian financial system and recommended wide-ranging financial sector reforms, especially in banking, capital adequacy, prudential norms, and reduction of government control. • Abid Hussain Committee – Trade and industrial reforms • Bhagwati Committee – Export competitiveness and trade policy • Chelliah Committee – Tax reforms (direct and indirect taxation)
The term National Income represents (a) Gross National Product at market prices minus depreciation (b) Gross National Product at market prices minus depreciation net factor income from abroad <u>(c) Gross National Product at market prices minus depreciation and indirect taxes subsidies</u> (d) Gross National Product at market prices minus net factor income from abroad	Gross National Product at market prices minus depreciation and indirect taxes + subsidies National Income is defined as Net National Product at factor cost (NNP_{fc}). • GNP at market prices – Depreciation = NNP at market prices • NNP at market prices – Indirect taxes + Subsidies = NNP at factor cost (National Income)
The prices at which the Government purchases food grains for maintaining the public distribution system and for building up buffer stocks is known as (a) Minimum support prices <u>(b) Procurement prices</u> (c) Issue prices (d) Ceiling prices	MSP crops (India): Cereals: Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Jowar, Bajra, Ragi Pulses: Tur (Arhar), Moong, Urad, Gram, Lentil (Masur) Oilseeds: Groundnut, Rapeseed–Mustard, Soybean, Sunflower, Sesame (Til), Safflower, Nigerseed Commercial crops: Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane (FRP, not MSP) Others: Copra (Milling & Ball), De-husked Coconut
Consider the following: I. Market borrowing II. Treasury bills	

III. Special securities issued to RBI Which of these is/are components of internal debt? (a) I only (b) I and II (c) II only (d) I, II and III	
Consider the following statements regarding Reserve Bank of India: I. It is a banker to the Central Government II. It formulates and administers monetary policy III. It acts as an agent of the Government in respect of India's membership in IMF IV. It handles the borrowing programme of the Government of India Which of the statements are correct? (a) I and II (b) II, III and IV (c) I, III, III and IV (d) III and IV	
The most appropriate measure of a country's economic growth is (a) Gross Domestic Product (b) Net Domestic Product (c) Net National Product (d) Per Capita Real Income	Per Capita Real Income → Adjusted for population and inflation, making it the best indicator of economic growth in terms of improvement in standard of living.
Consider the following factors regarding an industry: - Capital investments - Business turnover - Labour force - Power consumption Which of these determine the nature and size of the industry? (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 4 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 3	
Consider the following statements regarding power sector in India: I. The installed capacity of power generation is around 95,000 MW II. Nuclear plants contribute nearly 15% of total power generation III. Hydroelectric plants contribute nearly 40% of total power generation IV. Thermal plants at present account for nearly 80% of total power generation Which of the statements is/are correct? (a) I only (b) II and III (c) I and IV (d) II and IV Intentionally left Panchamrit of India's climate action - Reduce total projected carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes by 2030. - Cut carbon intensity of the economy by less than 45% by 2030. - Fulfil 50% of energy requirements from renewable sources by 2030. - Create 500 GW of non-fossil fuel energy capacity by 2030. - Achieve net-zero emissions by 2070	
Assertion (A): Harshavardhana convened the Prayag Assembly. Reason (R): He wanted to popularise only the Mahayana form of Buddhism. (a) Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	- Harshavardhana was a devotee of Lord Shiva, yet showed respect to other religions. - He organised periodic religious assemblies for discussions, charity, and donations. - Participants included kings, sramanas, priests, scholars, poor, and orphans. - A famous assembly at Kannauj was held on a grand scale. - The Prayag assembly was conducted once every five years, displaying Harsha's wealth and generosity. - These gatherings had social, political, and spiritual objectives. - Like the Guptas, Harsha followed scriptural principles in administration. - He considered charity and public welfare as part of his spiritual duty. - The assemblies were called Maha Moksha Parishad, aimed at attaining spiritual liberation. - The path to moksha was seen as selfless service for the general good. - Harsha was also a follower of Buddhism. - He built shrines at places visited by Gautama Buddha and banned animal sacrifice and bloody rituals - A grand assembly, at Kannauj was held in honour of Buddha, with rituals performed before his golden statue.
Which one of the following animals was not represented on the seals and terracotta art of the Harappan culture? (a) Cow (b) Elephant	Harappan seals and terracotta art commonly depict elephant, rhinoceros, tiger, buffalo, and unicorn-like figures.

(c) Rhinoceros (d) Tiger									
Assertion (A): The Battle of Khanua was certainly more decisive and significant than the First Battle of Panipat. Reason (R): Rana Sanga, the Rajput hero, was certainly a more formidable adversary than Ibrahim Lodi. <u>(a) Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A</u> (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	Babur's Battles in India • 1526 – First Battle of Panipat Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi, marking the foundation of the Mughal Empire. • 1527 – Battle of Khanwa Babur defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar and the Rajput confederacy. • 1528 – Battle of Chanderi Babur defeated Medini Rai, consolidating Mughal control over central India. • 1529 – Battle of Ghaghra (Battle of Gogra) Babur defeated the Afghan chiefs of eastern India (Mahmud Lodi and allies), securing Mughal dominance in North India. These victories established Babur as the ruler of North India and laid the foundation of the Mughal Empire.								
Which one of the Chola kings conquered Ceylon? (a) Aditya I <u>(b) Rajaraja I</u> (c) Rajendra I (d) Vijayalaya									
Who among the following presided over the Buddhist Council held during the reign of Kanishka at Kashmir? (a) Parsva (b) Nagarjuna (c) Sudraka <u>(d) Vasumitra</u>									
Who among the following Indian rulers established embassies in foreign countries on modern lines? (a) Haider Ali (b) Mir Qasim (c) Shah Alam II <u>(d) Tipu Sultan</u>									
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I (Bhakti Saint) A. Namdev B. Kabir C. Ravidas D. Sena List II (Profession) 1. Barber 2. Weaver 3. Tailor 4. Cobbler	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Namdev</td><td>Tailor</td></tr> <tr> <td>B. Kabir</td><td>Weaver</td></tr> <tr> <td>C. Ravidas</td><td>Cobbler</td></tr> <tr> <td>D. Sena</td><td>Barber</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	A. Namdev	Tailor	B. Kabir	Weaver	C. Ravidas	Cobbler	D. Sena	Barber
A. Namdev	Tailor								
B. Kabir	Weaver								
C. Ravidas	Cobbler								
D. Sena	Barber								
The Mongols under Genghis Khan invaded India during the reign of (a) Balban (b) Feroz Tughlaq <u>(c) Iltutmish</u> (d) Muhammad bin Tughlaq									
Which among the following ports was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal Period? (a) Calicut (b) Broach (c) Cambay <u>(d) Surat</u>	Surat was called Babul Makka (Gate of Mecca) during the Mughal period. It served as the main embarkation port for Hajj pilgrims travelling to Mecca. Surat was also the principal Mughal port for overseas trade in the 16th–17th centuries.								

Which of the following pairs is correctly matched? (a) Dewan-i-Bandagani — Tughlaq (b) Dewan-i-Mustakharaj — Balban (c) Dewan-i-Kohi — Alauddin Khilji (d) Dewan-i-Arz — Muhammad Tughlaq	<table><tr><td>Diwan-i-Bandagan</td><td>Department of Slaves</td><td>Firoz shah tuglaq</td></tr><tr><td>Diwan-i-Mustakhraj</td><td>Department of arrears</td><td>Alauddin khilji</td></tr><tr><td>Diwan-i-Wazarat</td><td>Department of Revenue and Finance</td><td>Mughal Empire</td></tr><tr><td>Diwan-i-Quza</td><td>Justice Department</td><td>Mughal Empire</td></tr><tr><td>Diwan-i-Arz</td><td>Department of Military</td><td>Balban</td></tr></table>	Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of Slaves	Firoz shah tuglaq	Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Department of arrears	Alauddin khilji	Diwan-i-Wazarat	Department of Revenue and Finance	Mughal Empire	Diwan-i-Quza	Justice Department	Mughal Empire	Diwan-i-Arz	Department of Military	Balban
Diwan-i-Bandagan	Department of Slaves	Firoz shah tuglaq														
Diwan-i-Mustakhraj	Department of arrears	Alauddin khilji														
Diwan-i-Wazarat	Department of Revenue and Finance	Mughal Empire														
Diwan-i-Quza	Justice Department	Mughal Empire														
Diwan-i-Arz	Department of Military	Balban														
Who among the following organised the famous Chittagong armoury raid? (a) Laxmi Sehgal (b) Surya Sen (c) Batukeshwar Dutta (d) J. M. Sengupta	Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930) - Organised by Surya Sen (Masterda) - Took place on 18 April 1930 - Location: Chittagong (present-day Bangladesh) - Objective: Seize British armouries and cut off communication lines - Two targets: Police Armoury and Auxiliary Forces Armoury - British symbols attacked: Telegraph lines cut, railways disrupted - Revolutionaries hoisted the Indian National Flag - Provisional Revolutionary Government proclaimed - After the raid, revolutionaries fought British forces at Jalalabad Hills - The uprising was eventually suppressed Surya Sen was arrested in 1933 and executed in 1934															
A London branch of the All-India Muslim League was established in 1908 under the Presidentship of (a) Agha Khan (b) Syed Ameer Ali (c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) M. A. Jinnah	The London branch of the All-India Muslim League (1908) was established under the presidency of Syed Ameer Ali. He was a prominent Muslim intellectual and founder of the London Muslim League, which worked to represent Muslim interests in Britain. INC Britain Branch (British Committee of the Indian National Congress) - Established in 1889 in London - Known as the British Committee of the Indian National Congress - Founded by Dadabhai Naoroji and William Wedderburn															
Who among the following was the President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference in 1939? (a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Sheikh Abdullah (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Jawaharlal Nehru was the President of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference (AISPC) in 1939. Nehru's leadership strengthened the integration of princely states with the national movement.															
The Hunter Commission was appointed after the (a) Black Hole incident (b) Jallianwala Bagh massacre (c) Uprising of 1857 (d) Partition of Bengal	Hunter Commission (1919) - Chairman: Lord William Hunter Indian Members: Pandit Jagat Narayan Sultan Ahmad - Criticised by Mahatma Gandhi															
Who among the following leaders proposed to adopt Complete Independence as the goal of the Congress in the Ahmedabad session of 1920? (a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Hasrat Mohani (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	Hasrat Mohani was the first leader to formally propose "Complete Independence (Poorna Swaraj)" as the goal of the Indian National Congress. This proposal was made at the Ahmedabad session of the Congress (1921). Although the resolution was not accepted then, it laid the ideological foundation for the Lahore Session of 1929, where Poorna Swaraj was officially adopted.															
Under the Permanent Settlement, 1793, the zamindars were required to issue pattas to the farmers which were not issued by many of the zamindars. The reason was (a) the zamindars were trusted by the farmers (b) there was no official check upon the zamindars (c) it was the responsibility of the	Under the Permanent Settlement of 1793, zamindars were supposed to issue pattas (landholding documents) to cultivators. However, the British administration did not create an effective mechanism to supervise or enforce this obligation. As a result, many zamindars avoided issuing pattas to maintain control over land and rents.															

British Government (d) the farmers were not interested in getting pattas	
Consider the following statements: 1. Arya Samaj was founded in 1885. 2. Lala Lajpat Rai proposed the appeal of Arya Samaj to the authority of Vedas in support of its social reform programmes. 3. Under Keshab Chandra Sen, the Brahmo Samaj campaigned for women's education. 4. Vinoba Bhave founded the Sarvodaya Samaj to work among refugees. Which of these statements are correct? (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 2 and 4 (d) 3 and 4	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I (Local Wind) I. Fohn II. Samoon III. Santa Ana IV. Zonda List II (Region) A. Argentina B. Kurdistan C. California D. Alps	
Assertion (A): Anti-cyclonic conditions are formed in winter season when atmospheric pressure is high and air temperatures are low. Reason (R): Winter rainfall in Northern India causes development of anti-cyclonic conditions with low temperatures. (a) Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	
Assertion (A): During the Neap Tides, the high tide is lower and the low tide is higher than usual. Reason (R): The Neap Tide, unlike the Spring Tide, occurs on the New Moon instead of on the Full Moon. (a) Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true, but R is false (d) A is false, but R is true	
Mekong-Ganga Cooperation Project is (a) an irrigation project involving India and Myanmar (b) a joint tourism initiative of some Asian countries (c) a hydroelectric power project involving India, Bangladesh and Myanmar (d) a defence and security agreement of India with its eastern neighbours Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) was launched in 2000 at Vientiane, Laos. Member countries: India, Thailand, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam. Mekong River: • Origin in China and it drains into the South China Sea.	
Volcanic eruptions do not occur in the (a) Baltic Sea (b) Black Sea (c) Caribbean Sea (d) Caspian Sea	→ The Baltic Sea lies in a stable continental region (no active plate boundary) → no volcanic activity. → The Black Sea region is tectonically active nearby. → The Caribbean Sea lies along active plate boundaries → many volcanoes (e.g., Lesser Antilles). → The Caspian Sea region has mud volcanoes and tectonic activity.
Consider the following statements regarding earthquakes: 1. The intensity of earthquake is measured on Mercalli scale. 2. The magnitude of an earthquake is a measure of energy released. 3. Earthquake magnitude is based on direct measurements of the amplitude of seismic waves. 4. In the Richter scale, each whole number demonstrates a hundred-fold increase in the amount of energy released. Which of these statements are correct? (a) I and II and 3 (b) II and IV (c) I, III and IV	
Quartzite is metamorphosed from (a) Limestone (b) Obsidian (c) Sandstone	• Quartzite is a metamorphic rock formed by the metamorphism of sandstone. • During metamorphism, quartz grains recrystallize, making quartzite very hard and compact. Limestone → Marble

(d) Shale	Shale → Slate Obsidian → Igneous volcanic glass
Who amongst the following was the first to state that the Earth was spherical? (a) Aristotle (b) Copernicus (c) Ptolemy (d) Strabo	
If the sun's rays are seen to rise perpendicular to the horizon by an observer, he is located on the (a) Equator (b) Tropic of Cancer (c) South Pole (d) North Pole	At the Equator , during the equinoxes , the Sun's rays rise perpendicular (vertically) to the horizon . This happens because the Sun is directly overhead at noon on the Equator on equinox days. At the poles , the Sun moves almost parallel to the horizon , not perpendicular. At the Tropic of Cancer , vertical rays occur only at noon on the summer solstice , not at sunrise.
Consider the following statements made about sedimentary rocks: 1. Sedimentary rocks are formed at Earth's surface by hydrological systems. 2. The formation of sedimentary rocks involves the weathering of pre-existing rocks. 3. Sedimentary rocks typically occur in layers. Which of these statements are correct? (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 4 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 3	
Identify the correct order of the processes of soil erosion from the following: (a) Splash erosion, Sheet erosion, Rill erosion, Gully erosion (b) Sheet erosion, Splash erosion, Gully erosion, Rill erosion (c) Rill erosion, Gully erosion, Sheet erosion, Splash erosion (d) Gully erosion, Rill erosion, Sheet erosion, Splash erosion	
Chandrasekhar Limit • Proposed by Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar • It is the maximum mass of a stable white dwarf star • Value: ≈ 1.44 times the mass of the Sun • If a white dwarf's mass exceeds this limit, it collapses and may form: ◦ a neutron star, or ◦ a black hole • Beyond this limit, electron degeneracy pressure cannot balance gravity	
Assertion (A): Artificial satellites are always launched from the earth in the eastward direction. Reason (R): The earth rotates from west to east and so the satellite easily attains the escape velocity. (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true	
In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration? (a) Through Consultative Committees of various ministries (b) Through Parliamentary Committees (c) By making the administrators send periodical reports (d) By compelling the executive to issue writs	
Consider the following statements about the minorities in India: 1. Government of India has notified five communities, namely Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians as Minorities. 2. The National Commission for Minorities was given statutory status in 1993. 3. The smallest religious minority in India are the Zoroastrians. 4. The Constitution of India recognizes and protects religious and linguistic minorities. Which of these statements are correct? (a) 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 4 (c) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4	
Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in India: 1. There are eighteen High Courts in the country. 2. There are two High Courts for more than one State. 3. No Union Territory has a High Court of its own. 4. Judges of the High Court retire at the age of 62. Which of these statements are correct? (a) 1, 2 and 3	

(b) 1 and 4 only (c) 2 and 4 only <u>(d) 4 only</u>	
If a new State of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution must be amended? <u>(a) First</u> (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth	The Constitution of India lists: • States and Union Territories and their territorial details in the First Schedule. When a new State is created , the First Schedule must be amended to include it. This is done under Article 3 of the Constitution. The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India deals with the allocation of seats to States and Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha . It will definitely be amended when: • A new State or Union Territory is created, and • There is a change in the number of Rajya Sabha seats allotted to States/UTs.
Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every State to promote adequate facilities for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education? (a) Article 349 (b) Article 350 <u>(c) Article 350-A</u> (d) Article 351	
The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact <u>(a) only if he seeks advice</u> (b) only if the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens (c) only if the issue of FR (d) only if the country is involved in war	
Which one of the following duties is NOT performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India? (a) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India (b) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts (c) To audit and report on trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts <u>(d) To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that public revenue is lodged in the exchequer.</u>	
Which one of the following statements correctly describes one of the fourth schedule of the Constitution of India? (a) It lists the distribution of power between the Union and the States (b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution (c) It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas <u>(d) It allocates seats in the Council of States</u>	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I (Amendments to the Constitution) A. The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1991 B. The Constitution (Seventy-first Amendment) Act, 1994 C. The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Act, 2000 D. The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Act, 2000 List II (Contents) 1. Establishment of a legislature for National Capital Territory of Delhi 2. No reservations for Scheduled Castes in Panchayats in Arunachal Pradesh 3. Constitution of Panchayats in villages or at local levels 4. Accepting the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission	
Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: List I (Article of the Constitution) A. Article 54 B. Article 75 C. Article 155 D. Article 164 List II (Content) 1. Election of the President of India 2. Appointment of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers 3. Appointment of the Governor of a State 4. Appointment of Chief Minister and Council of Ministers of a State 5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies	
Consider the following statements regarding environment issues of India: 1. Gulf of Mannar is one of the biosphere reserves. 2. The Ganga Action Plan, phase II has been merged with the National River Conservation Plan. 3. The National Museum of Natural History at New Delhi imparts Non-formal education in environment and conservation. 4. Environmental Information System (ENVIS) acts as a decentralised information network for environmental information. Which of these statements are correct? (a) I, II and IV <u>(b) I, II, III and IV</u> (c) II and III	

(d) I, III and IV

A class of animals known as Marsupials is a characteristic feature of

- (a) Africa
(b) Australia
 (c) South America
 (d) South-East Asia

OTHER POSTS | SOCIOLOGUS.COM

[UPSC SOCIOLOGY PYQS](#)

[UGC NET](#)

[GENERAL STUDIES](#)

[THINKERS OF SOCIOLOGY](#)

[CURRENT AFFAIRS](#)

[IGNOU NOTES](#)

[FREE NOTES](#)

[OTHER EXAMS](#)

[MICROTHEMES SOCIOLOGY](#)

WANT MORE SOCIOLOGY RESOURCES?

YOUR UPSC GUIDE

DISCOVER HUNDREDS OF
FREE ARTICLES, NOTES, AND
EXAM-FOCUSED STUDY
MATERIALS.

VISIT TODAY

✉ info@sociologus.com

🌐 www.sociologus.com